Saturday Night

Canada's Magazine of Business and Contemporary Affairs

FEBRUARY 14TH 1959 20 CENTS

CARDINAL LEGER looks at UNEMPLOYMENT

Trade Commissioners Abroad

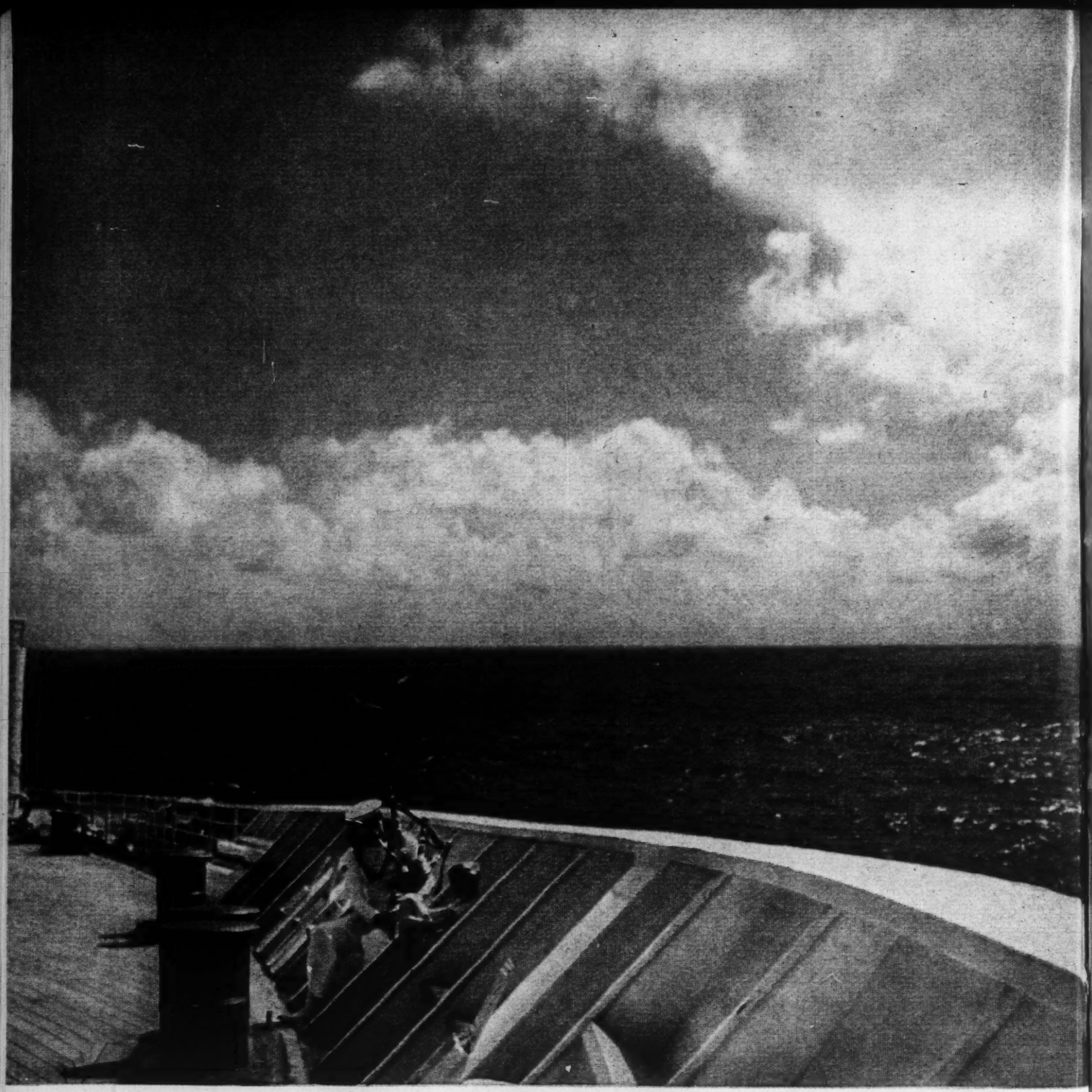
by R. U. Mahaffy

ALCAN: Pride or Prejudice?

by R. M. Baiden

Byzantine Wall Paintings Come to Canada

The Communist View of Canadian History



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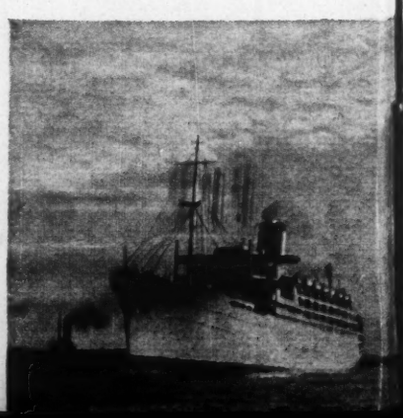

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February 14, 1959

Saturday Night

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INSIDE STORY

THE ALUMINUM COMPANY OF CANADA recently turned down a substantial order from Red China. Seeing that a number of workers are now laid off and that the company is operating at a good deal less than capacity, this refusal looked strange to many people in this country. What was behind the refusal and how many similar decisions have been taken by other firms in Canada is investigated by SATURDAY NIGHT'S business editor, **R. M. Baiden,** on Page 14.

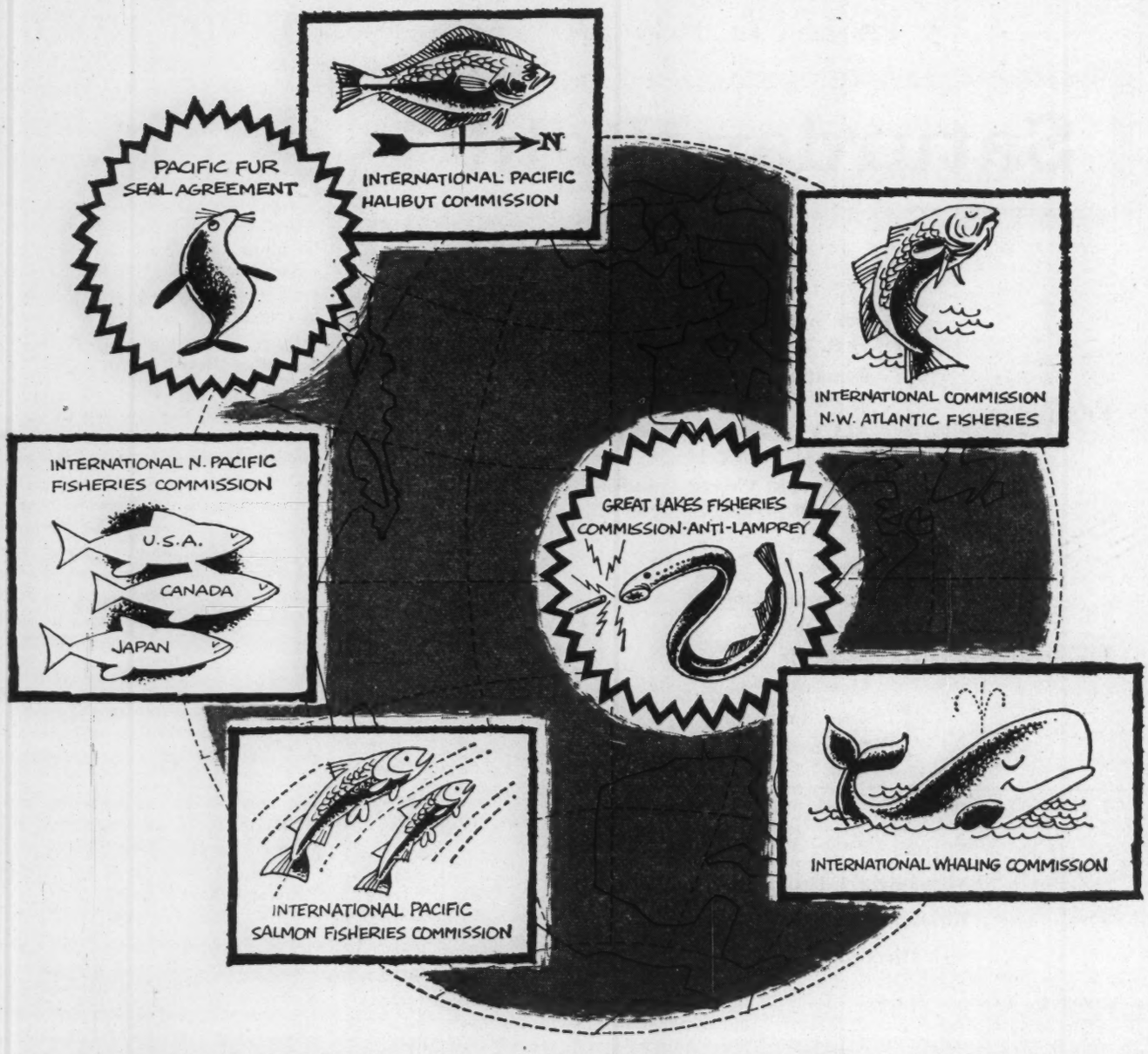
The official Russian view of Canadian history is summarized by **Cyril Bryner** on Pages 20 to 22. Professor of Slavonic Studies at the University of British Columbia, Mr. Bryner shows how subtly the views of Canadian historians have been incorporated into this new Russian study and also how cleverly the facts of history have been twisted to serve the purposes of its author, **Mileikovsky.**

Angus Wilson has been hailed as one of the best British writers to appear since the war. Just how he fits into the English novel tradition and just how he deviates from the great Victorian writers, with whom he has been compared, is discussed in a review of his latest book by **Arnold Edinborough** on Page 31.

For the readers of our *Gold and Dross* section who are apt to play the penny stocks there is a word of caution on the new issues now being prepared by unscrupulous promoters. In his article on Page 28, **Henry Greene** shows the pitfalls for those on the outside of these promotions.

Unemployment is still one of the major themes of debate in Parliament and the federal and provincial governments are actively co-operating on large public works programmes to reduce it. The moral and ethical problems of this situation are shown clearly in a pastoral letter circulated recently by **Paul-Emile, Cardinal Leger,** Archbishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Montreal. Extracts from his letter appear on Pages 8 & 9.

Secondary industry is one way to insure against unemployment and **R. U. Mahaffy,** business editor of the *Ottawa Journal,* shows on Page 10 how Canada's trade commissioners abroad try to help the establishment of new industries here and new markets abroad.



INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

means wise use of fishery resources

Canada has been a pioneer in the establishment of international commissions, the aims of which are to conserve and develop stocks of fish, sustaining their productive level whenever this is threatened by human and natural causes.

This country is a party to three bilateral fishery agreements with our neighbour to the south, and is also a member of four international conventions which include other countries in addition to the United States.

Fish populations renew themselves if given the chance. The purpose of international co-operation is to make sure that they *are* given this chance . . . through practical programmes of scientific research and by common sense fisheries regulations.

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

OTTAWA, CANADA

DF-308

HON. J. ANGUS MACLEAN, M.P., MINISTER GEORGE R. CLARK, DEPUTY MINISTER

Letters

O Canada!

I was interested in Mr. Cronin's article which appeared recently in SATURDAY NIGHT and wish to express the opinion that an important part of the history was omitted.

In June 1906, Dr. (then Capt.) T. B. Richardson, while attending the annual training at Niagara Camp, heard a Military Band playing "O Canada". He obtained the words and shortly afterwards translated them from French into English.

He was a member of the Mendelssohn Choir, and at the request of Dr. Vogt, the Conductor, he arranged the music for eight part chorus and full orchestra. This was presented by the Choir in Massey Hall in February 1907 before a packed house and was the first time "O Canada" was sung in English. The following was his translation:

O Canada! Our fathers' land of old,
Thy brow is crowned with leaves of red and gold.
Beneath the shade of the Holy Cross
Thy children own their birth,
No stains thy glorious annals gloss
Since valor shields thy hearth.
Almighty God! On Thee we call,
Defend our rights, forefend this nation's thrall.

Altar and throne command our sacred love,
Mankind to us shall ever brothers prove.
O King of Kings with thy mighty breath
All our sons do Thou inspire,
May no craven terror of life or death
E'er damp the patriot's fire.
Our mighty call loudly shall ring
As in the days of old for Christ and the King!

He received a letter from Judge Routhier dated February 10, 1907, which I quote in part: "I am most grateful to you for the excellent translation you have made of my national song. It was very hard to do and I know a few English writers who tried it without success. Mr. Weir, Recorder of Montreal, made a translation but his lines could not agree with the music."

Dr. Richardson's translation was attacked on the grounds that it reeked with Catholocism. This criticism was obviously unfair; bias presumably allowed the critics to confuse the translation with the history of the origin of the song.

I am not one of those advocating a new National Anthem. In fact I am one of those who desires, in this respect, to leave things *status quo;* but I have written this letter because I think justice should be done to the original translator.

TORONTO — ALBERT HAGERMAN

Good-Bye, Miss Chips

Has it occurred to the promoters of the "Merit Rating for Teacher" system that the teacher has been graded from the beginning of time! The community itself acts as unofficial grader and Big Brother, keeping an eye on teacher every minute, both in the class-room and out. This perpetual surveillance, never applied to other professional workers, is largely responsible for the current teacher shortage, and a merit system which merely shifts the emphasis from the stick to the carrot isn't likely to add to enthusiasm for the profession. The carrot will go to relatively few. The remainder will be more than ever conscious of the stick.

At present the teacher-shortage is so acute that rural communities are grateful for applicants whose qualifications go little beyond baby-sitting. It's a fairly safe bet that the "merit" system will increase the teacher-shortage without measurably improving the standard of teaching.

TORONTO — JANE R. WILTON

Incompatibles

Haven't we had enough of the Kennedy-West controversy which seems to have settled down to a ding-dong battle of incompatibles? Apparently West can't stand Kennedy and Kennedy can't go West.

HALIFAX — THOMAS LINTER

Abnormal Babies

If the letters published—commenting on N. J. Berrill's article—are representative of correspondence received, what shallow thinking most people practise.

To correspondents Clark and Villeneuve, who quote the commandment: "Thou shalt not kill", may I point out that Eccl. 3: 3 of God's Word reads: "There is a time to kill, and a time to heal". For the revered minister Villeneuve not to know that is deplorable.

Let him think whether the mission of the Medical profession is not to relieve or prevent suffering, both physical and mental, in conjunction with his like goal is spiritual realms, rather than to prolong the evil.

Villeneuve's remarks regarding the worthy Miss Keller show how lightly he has digested Berrill's constructive and truly progressive views. A line would have to be drawn obviously, but a line should be drawn—not a curtain—now, against the horrible pain our crippled young and old are being forced to endure.

"Homo Sapiens" kills in war joyfully enough, and we put to death our "murderers" and "traitors", so let's do more than scrape the surfaces of our brains in thinking on this and other major steps we have to take.

VICTORIA — STANLEY C. W. STOKES

Thank you for the two excellent articles on Christmas and abnormal babies. It was to be expected that a few people would resist the truths expressed in them.

Even during the last forty years, millions of the flower of the youth of Christian countries have been slain, not counting those of other countries. History is one long story of conquests, plunderings and killings.

Please keep up the good work of trying to make us think straight.

VICTORIA — KATHLEEN BAKER

Misnomer

In your travel article "Little England, Barbados" you state, "Luxury hotels stress informal summer wear (jackets and ties for men at dinner) as 'fashionable attire'!"

As every reader of Somerset Maugham knows, the fashionable attire of an Englishman dining all by himself in the tropics is nothing less than black tie and dinner jacket.

DUNCAN, B.C. — H. BARTLETT SYMES

Discovery?

Judging from two recent articles, a school child could guess that someone on the editorial staff of SATURDAY NIGHT is most sympathetic toward the Unitarian Church. I strongly recommend that, if you are going to present the denomination and arguments of extreme liberalism, you should also devote space to presentations of the more conservative Christian Churches.

Incidentally, it is interesting to note how often Canada is just two steps behind our neighbors to the south. In New England, Unitarianism was born, blossomed, and now is withering, being hard put to even maintain its present strength of membership. Canada, however, has only now discovered the Unitarian way of life.

CZAR, ALBERTA — EDWIN BOWEN

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Comment of the Day

Face of the Land

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER in Ottawa produces some good things amongst a mass of often crankily specialist publishing. One of the best productions in recent months is the new *Atlas of Canada,* an enormous volume which is worth the $25 it costs in paper alone.

But it is not paper alone. This atlas is a series of maps of intense interest to anyone in this country. A businessman might turn to it for the population maps which, in great variety, would show him the names of all inhabited areas of Canada, the density of population, the racial origins of the people, even their separate religions.

The historian might turn to it to see how the land was colonised, by what routes and by what agents. He would find beautifully reproduced examples of early map-making going as far back as the work of Behaim in 1492 and some very pretty engraving done by Desceliers in 1550.

There are maps of wind and weather; maps of tides; maps of currents and maps of rocks. There are maps showing how industry is spread across the face of the land and how rural occupations are still holding their own.

Air traffic is summarised in another set of prints, and main traffic routes on land in yet another.

If there is information about Canada which this atlas does not show, it would be a very narrow specialist who would be seeking it.

This is the face of Canada in all its moods and all its complexions. At $25 that face is bought cheaply.

The Cold War

MID-FEBRUARY is the dreariest part of the Canadian year. In British Columbia it is wet; on the prairies it is intensely cold; in eastern Canada and the Maritimes it is not as measurably cold as on the prairies but the cold, Easterners say, is damper and more penetrating. The opinion that this land should be given back to the Indians is thus more current in mid-February than at any other time of the year. There is a scientific reason for this.

A British scientist, Dr. R. K. Macpherson, has announced that the human body is not capable of adjusting to cold as it does to heat. No matter how we try to acclimatize, he says, we will never really be comfortable in winter. In fact, he warns, if the climate of the world should get colder, we shall all be in trouble.

Perhaps, therefore, we in Canada have a clear duty to keep our Eskimos in their time-honored and traditional state of existence. They may have to teach us how to win the ultimate cold war.

Stratford's Standards

THE ANNOUNCEMENT of the 1959 program for Ontario's Stratford Festival shows the national scope of that institution. One of the two plays announced is *Othello* which will be directed by Jean Gascon, the director and founder of Montreal's *Le Theatre du Nouveau Monde.* The production will be designed and costumed by that same organization's Robert Prevost, and the two major parts taken by Canadian players — Frances Hyland as Desdemona and Douglas Campbell as Othello (Mr. Campbell was brought up in the British theatre, but he has made his career here and is as much a Canadian as many a landed immigrant of the post-war period).

The bringing in of a French Canadian designer and director is much more than a trick to get audiences from Quebec. It is a natural tribute from the liveliest English-speaking theatre organization to the liveliest French-speaking one.

We know this will be a good production; we might even predict that it will be a great one, for Mr. Campbell is at the height of his powers and could do a remarkable *Othello* if he is encouraged. It also puts a neat stop to the growing criticism of Stratford that it is dominated by the London theatre and is a place difficult for Canadians to find a position of any artistic authority.

This does not mean that Stratford is becoming stupidly and chauvinistically national, for its second production will be *As You Like It,* designed by English Desmond Heeley, who made such a success of *Much Ado About Nothing* last year, and directed by Peter Wood who will come straight from the Old Vic.

Stratford made its initial reputation by engaging people of experience and ability wherever they could be found. It clearly intends to improve that reputation by continuing to do exactly the same.

Seaway Difficulties

CANADA HAS BOTCHED the St. Lawrence Seaway badly.

First of all, we allowed the Americans to get control of it for an insignificant financial contribution. Having raised the hundreds of millions we had done, we might have built our own canals in the international section without facing national bankruptcy.

Then, as we have pointed out before (SATURDAY NIGHT, November 22) in the matter of tolls and of pilotage, the Americans are still calling the tune.

Then we invited the Queen to come to open the Seaway by taking a trip up the Great Lakes in the Royal Yacht *Britannia.* It took a special announcement by Transport Minister Hees himself to quieten the ugly rumours that there would not be sufficient water for the *Britannia's* twenty foot draught. Mr. Hees said that the depth would be at least twenty-two feet and more probably twenty-four.

Since we had promised that the Seaway would have an overall depth of twenty-seven feet this sounds very odd. The Queen will open the deep-water Seaway but it won't have deep water. In fact this year we shall be open only for royalty, not for trade.

Herr Brandt's Cause

HERR WILLY BRANDT, mayor of West Berlin, is on one of those extended personal tours which it is usual only for Prime Ministers or heads of state to make. In Ottawa early this month, he left to visit Washington and New York, and then Los Angeles before returning to Berlin "via Asia".

In a way Herr Brandt is as important a figure these days as any head of state, for Berlin itself is symbolic of freedom upheld in the face of determined Russian opposition.

The first crisis came in 1948, when the Russians suddenly notified the inter-allied governing authority that they would no longer co-operate in the four-power administration of the city. Since Berlin is 125 miles from the nearest city in free Germany, this was a palpable threat to the continued democratic existence of the city. It was met by the now famous airlift which, in ten months, flew in enough food, fuel and even industrial

Believe it or not, you'll likely earn more than that during your working years.

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supplies for the two million citizens of West Berlin.

Since then there have been constant threats by the Soviets to Berlin's continued freedom, the latest coming on November 10, 1958. Once more the Russians have given an ultimatum (due to end about three months from now) asking the occupying powers to leave Berlin. The Russians say they will, handing their part of the administration over to the East German government.

In Europe, West Berlin is thus the equivalent of Quemoy and the Matsus in the Far East, but West Berlin has a much stronger emotional appeal and a much more valid case than Nationalist China's claims on those two far eastern islands.

Mayor Brandt is a symbol of the West Berliners' determination to fight Communism at all costs. His tour is designed to bring attention to his city more than to himself. It also serves to arouse from apathy those people who may sit back, as they did in 1936, and watch the free world gradually eroded by totalitarianism. If Mayor Brandt succeeds in this, his visit will have been more worthwhile than any number of those routine junkets by Commonwealth or United Nations heads of state.

Last Spike Not Lost

PUBLIC FIGURES must accumulate a lot of souvenir junk in the course of their lives —silver trowels used at corner-stone layings, shovels used at ceremonial tree plantings, scissors that cut ribbons across new bridges, and, in a former age, last spikes driven into completed railroads.

It had been our opinion that these strange objects were fairly carefully looked after by the families concerned and only rarely got lost or put into public possession. Thus we read with surprise in a recent story that the famous last spike of the Canadian Pacific Railway had been lost.

We are now glad to be assured that it has not been lost; on the contrary, it has been preserved with some magnificence.

Lord Strathcona, it seems, had this spike cut into pieces which were then set with diamonds to make brooches for the women members of his family and their friends. One of these he gave to his wife and an English society magazine recently published a photograph of the present Lady Strathcona wearing it at a social tea.

Another went to the first Lady Mount Stephen, wife of the CPR's first president. This one is now in the possession of Mrs. Robert Reford of Ottawa, whose husband is a great-great-nephew of Lord Mount Stephen. A third was given to his adopted daughter, Lady Northcote, and it is now owned by his great-niece, Mrs. Bruce Reford, of Grand Metis, Quebec.

A fourth brooch was presented to Lady Shaughnessy, wife of the CPR's third president. It is still in the possession of the Shaughnessy family.

Other "last spike" brooches were given to Lady Macdonald, wife of Sir John A., who was Prime Minister at the time: to the second Lady Mount Stephen: and to Madame Albani, a distinguished Canadian concert singer of the last years of the 19th century.

In other words, as we had thought, the spike is not lost; it has been carefully, even lovingly, preserved on, if not within, the bosom of the families most closely concerned.

Of Surpluses and Things

WHILE WE SYMPATHISE with the plight of the farmer with a surplus of produce to sell in a shortage of markets, we cannot agree that increased subsidies from the government in the form of more and larger price supports is the correct or even sensible answer.

Experience both in this country and in the U.S. has shown that legislative attempts to curb production artificially simply do not work. In spite of soil bank schemes, agricultural price supports, and government surplus purchasing, surpluses continue to mount.

And, as the Bank of Nova Scotia recently pointed out, continuance of the practice of making available agricultural supports not only hits hardest at the consumer, but it also inevitably strikes back at the producer.

Support prices and subsidies have to be paid for by someone, and it can be no one else but the taxpayer.

Already in this country our surpluses of wheat, butter and pork have reached alarming proportions, and there is no indication that this year will witness anything like substantial reductions in the over-supply of these commodities.

Farmers claim subsidies by demanding a "fair share" of the national income. It is up to the government to see that such a "fair share" (whatever that is) does not preclude a fair deal for the consumer and taxpayer.

Top of the Head?

FROM THE AMERICAN Medical Association Journal we learn that a new kind of typewriter is available whose keys are manipulated by movements of the head rather than by the hands.

Although primarily designed for use by paralyzed persons, this new typewriter no doubt will be welcomed by those editorial and advertising copy-writers who are apt to apologize for the weakness of their arguments with the statement, "it's just something I wrote off the top of my head."

From Canada, BOAC's Comet 4s provide the only 'pure jet' passenger service to Britain.

Now! Fly the Atlantic from Montreal in 6¾ hours by Comet 4 Jetliner

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CARDINAL LEGER Looks at UNEMPLOYMENT

Cardinal Leger's views on unemployment were circulated throughout his diocese in Montreal in a pastoral letter from which the following excerpts were taken.

DURING THE PAST FEW YEARS, the plague of unemployment has affected our society with persistence and in a steadily increasing degree. This evil afflicts a very large number of workers, brings misery to their families and seriously jeopardizes social order.

Who would dare to say, in the face of this situation, that all types of unemployment are normal and, at the most constitute a "necessary evil?" Such a statement would be as little in agreement with the natural law as it is with the present-day science. A Christian cannot remain indifferent in a situation which creates such great suffering. Behind the statistics and figures, we must discern the men and women, the children and the aged who are reduced to poverty and exposed to the terrible temptations of despair.

Deprived of the moral advantages which result from employment, the unemployed have the impression that they are no longer useful to Society. This situation upsets family life and endangers the peace and harmony that should reign in the home. The head of the family is humiliated because of his inability to fulfill his family responsibilities; he feels that he is a failure. Discouragement can take hold of him, and his enforced idleness can expose him to all sorts of temptation. The increase of criminal offenses in times of acute unemployment is a further indication of the gravity of the situation.

How can we reconcile the vision of thousands of citizens without work with the picture of a country which is immensely rich and in full development?

A recent report on the Royal Commission for Canada's Economic Prospects states that our country "is one of the rare countries which can find, within its boundaries, the greater part of the primary materials which are necessary to any great industrial power, and since 1945, a great number of discoveries and developments have come up to make Canada still more self-sufficient . . . Canada can consider itself particularly privileged and blessed among the other nations of the world."

A reform of the economy is necessary and it is possible. It is false to state that the economic order is affected only by certain mechanical influences, as it were, and that it follows certain inescapable laws which man is incapable of influencing. Economic life is the work of reason. It is certain that it has its own laws and its own exigencies, but by his free behavior and the activity of his reason, man has the power to modify the operation of the economic structure and to direct it, with due regard for the particular circumstances of the times and for the common good of all.

When we speak of political economy, we mean precisely the constructive action of the parties who are concerned with economic life.

But such a program of action will not check the centrifugal force of individualism, make things go smoothly and eliminate all opposition unless it is the fruit of magnificent and constant collaboration between all those who have a role in the economic life of the country and particularly between those who are inspired by the same human and Christian values.

The employer must see to it that the moral aspects of thrift are respected and that his business or industrial establishment be adapted to changing circumstances.

Employers must also be audacious, clever and efficacious, in order to do their part in the struggle against economic stagnation and unemployment.

In the presence of unemployment, the workers, who are its first victims, very often find themselves powerless

to remedy the situation. However, if we examine the problem closely, we shall find that they too have a role to play.

Isolated, they are powerless. But if they unite in worthy labor organizations they can make their contribution to the efficacious solution of the problem of unemployment. In fact they can, through their labor organizations, work out positive suggestions and seek to have these suggestions adopted by those who are responsible with them, for the organization of economic life.

The reform of our economy requires, moreover, a frank and efficacious cooperation between management and labor. In his address of May 7, 1949, Pius XII denounced as "erroneous and fatal in its consequences, the mistaken idea that there must necessarily be unyielding opposition of divergent interests (in the preoccupations of labor and management). The opposition is only an apparent one. In the economic realm, there are common interests and common activity . . . Employers and employees are not irreconcilable enemies. They are collaborators in a common effort. They eat, as it were, from the same table, since their livelihood, in the last analysis, depends upon the net total profit of the national economy."

We now suggest that each of you ask himself the following question: "To live up to the requirements of my Faith, what duty have I, here and now in the face of this grave problem?

IF I AM A LEADER OF ENTERPRISE, OF INDUSTRY, COMMERCE, FINANCE OR SERVICES:

Have I exerted every possible effort to avoid lay-offs?

Am I now capable of rehiring some of my old employees who are not working?

Am I sufficiently convinced that social justice obliges me to invest capital to foster the renovation and the development of our economy?

As a member of some management association, have I demanded that the delegates get busy and stimulate a collective effort on the part of management? Only such concerted action will allow the study and the realization of those changes and improvements which are necessary for production and the distribution of goods.

Am I sufficiently convinced that co-operation should exist between me and labor leaders?

What effort have I made to promote such encounters?

IF I AM A WORKER OR AN EMPLOYEE:

Do I realize that it is my duty to lend every possible effort to the expansion of the economy?

Am I sincerely convinced that the working man or employee is duty bound "to do integrally and faithfully all the work that he agreed to do by a free and equitable contract?"

In a spirit of fraternity with my unemployed fellow-comrades, am I convinced that I ought not, in certain cases, to take on several jobs during this period of unemployment?

As a Union member, have I demanded that the delegates be in the forefront of this common effort?

Do I desire that management and labor should meet to study the causes and the remedies of unemployment?

IF I AM A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PEOPLE, A CITY COUNCILLOR, A MEMBER OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OR FEDERAL GOVERNMENT:

Do I realize the grave responsibility of my mandate in the face of present unemployment?

Am I convinced that "the State has the important mission to prevent any disturbance of the equilibrium of economy resulting from the conflicting interests of selfish individuals or groups?"

Am I convinced that "the State is obliged to protect the right to work of its citizens, (not in the sense that outside of a collectivist society it should itself furnish employment) but it must take care to diminish the rise of unemployment or at least to palliate its consequences by exerting influence on economic and professional organizations whose autonomy, however, it must take care to respect?"

As a servant of the common good, have I always done everything possible to prevent, to delay or to ease this human suffering?

* * *

Let us all consider the unemployed as brethren who are suffering. Let all avoid any unkind or unjust judgment about them and let all do their utmost to assist those who are deprived of means of living.

Close to you, among your relatives and friends in districts with which you are acquainted, there are families who are suffering. Go out towards them.

Deprived of the moral advantages of employment, the unemployed have the impression they are no longer useful to society.

India: J. H. Nelson, Assistant Commercial Secretary in New Delhi, (left) watches unloading of a shipment of Canadian newsprint. This order was destined for the "Hindustan Times".

Our Trade Commissioners Abroad

by R. U. Mahaffy

STATIONED AT 59 OVERSEAS posts from Chicago to Hong Kong and Vienna, Canada's 103 Trade Commissioners work untiringly to develop foreign markets for Canadian goods.

But although today as never before "know-how, know-what and know-where" are essential to meeting competition in foreign markets and to penetrating trade and political blocs, there is ample evidence that not all Canadian businessmen are making full use of the overseas arm of the Department of Trade and Commerce.

What are these services? How effective have they been? How should you as an exporter or potential exporter go about making use of them?

Perhaps an illustration will best explain how these services mesh together. This story was told to the writer by R. B. Spiro, director of the International Division of the Coleman Lamp and Stove Company Limited, Toronto. (The department is not permitted to divulge company names nor destinations of exports.)

Some years ago the sales manager of this firm's European division started correspondence with the Trade Commissioner at the Canadian Embassy in Stockholm on the sale of oil space heaters in Sweden. At that time, Sweden was still very short of dollars and import licenses were not being granted for such equipment.

Because oil space heaters were not well known in Sweden at that time, it took the Canadian Trade Commissioner in Stockholm quite a while before he was able to name half a dozen firms which were interested — in a half-hearted sort of way — to act as the firm's agents.

"I believe," said Mr. Spiro, "it took about one and a half to two years until the exchange position in Sweden had improved to the point where importation of our oil heating equipment became possible. When this eventually happened, we immediately sent our European Sales Manager to that area and he visited several of those firms which, eighteen months earlier, were recommended to us by the Canadian Trade Commissioner. One of them was then appointed and has now, I believe, for the last three or four years been a very successful agent . . . in that important market."

If departmental "protocol" would permit, equally telling illustrations could be given by any of the Trade Commissioners abroad. The officers abroad include 65 attached to Canadian embassies, High Commissioner's offices, or legations; 15 designated Consul General, Deputy Consul General, Consul or Vice Consul, and 23 at trade commissioner posts not attached to External Affairs missions.

In fact, the services given exporters by Trade Commissioners would take a very long list to be complete. They cover market requirements; sales channels; busi-

ness terms, samples and literature; credit information; tariffs and regulations; debts and difficulties; and general advice on such things as advertising, storage facilities, shipping, patents and trademarks.

The Trade Commissioner in overseas service also keeps in close touch with Canadian businessmen by direct correspondence from his post abroad or by personal call during one of his periodic two to three-month business trips from coast to coast; for every officer returns to Canada on home leave, and a fresh business tour, after a normal stint of duty abroad. The Trade Commissioner may even initiate export business himself as a result of personal interview or correspondence at home or abroad.

For instance, the Canadian Trade Commissioner stationed at Hong Kong some two years ago dropped into the office of an air conditioning firm in Montreal. He discovered the firm had never got around to testing foreign markets. On return to his post, the Trade Commissioner obtained a Hong Kong agent for these packaged air conditioning units. At last report seven had been installed in Hong Kong buildings.

The organization for this foreign trade — imports

Singapore: M. P. Carson, Trade Commissioner, discussing plans for a new Colombo Plan High School built in Kuching, Sarawak.

U.S.A.: A. Antoine Caron, Consul of Canada and Trade Commissioner, addressing members of the Executives Club of Louisiana.

are included as well as exports — consists of these Trade Commissioners abroad, five "area desks" at Ottawa headquarters staffed by TC's with overseas experience, and commodity officers.

There is an area trade officer for Asia and the Middle East, one for the Commonwealth, one for Europe, one for Latin America, one for the United States.

The commodity officer is in contact with the Trade Commissioners abroad and exporters at home at a number of points. His job is to make himself familiar with Canadian sources of supply of exportable products.

During 1958 the Commodities Branch was re-organized and now has six divisions — chemicals, consumer goods, engineering and equipment, forest products, metals and minerals, and transportation and trade services. Also, last year the Commodities Branch was relieved of its responsibility in connection with trade fairs abroad. Ths function was taken over by the Trade Fairs Abroad Office, independent of any other branch and under the general direction of Assistant Deputy Minister H. Leslie Brown in charge of Trade Promotion. The new office is charged to work with all parts of the department properly interested in trade fairs.

On an equal footing with the Commodities Branch is the Agriculture and Fisheries Branch which takes within its purview, in addition to primary agricultural products and fisheries, a wide range of processed food items. Furs also come under this branch.

The Trade Commissioner overseas on receiving a product report from his counterpart at the head office, may make a market survey, and arrange for local agents or distributors. One example was the trade promotion done on a newly developed automobile part.

The Commodity Officer for Transportation and Agricultural Equipment in 1957 undertook a preliminary export survey — a product report — for this part. The product report was sent abroad to Trade Commissioners and as a result representatives for handling it were appointed in over 30 countries.

How the various Trade and Commerce Department facilities are co-ordinated in action might be explained by a fictitious example. Suppose you are manufacturing a new mouse-trap. You learn from *Foreign Trade* (the department's fortnightly publication) or from the Trade Commissioner abroad, or from the commodity officer at the home office, or from a trip overseas, that there is a market in Turkey for this product.

You can adopt the rifle or the shotgun approach. You can write the trade commissioner in Athens, Greece (because Turkey comes under the Athens office), or

CONTINUED ON PAGE 44

Byzantine Wall Paintings Come to Canada

by Ian Vorres

Painted in rich purple against a gold background this 17th-century ikon depicts Mary Magdalene with double Byzantine cross and chalice.

THE FIRST COMPREHENSIVE exhibition of Byzantine ikons or painted church panels ever to be shown in Canada, true to its religious spirit, could hardly have originated on a spot closer to heaven.

Amid gigantic rocks, soaring hundreds of feet above the plain of Thessaly in central Greece, a group of medieval monasteries are precariously perched.

Called *Meteora,* literally meaning "suspended between heaven and earth," these monasteries were built in the 14th century as a refuge for monks seeking escape from the brigandage of the world below.

It was a dedicated monk, escaping the more subtle brigandage of our "enlightened" age, who first revealed to me the beauty and spiritual appeal of Byzantine art.

The old Abbott of the monastery of Varlaam led me, a few years ago, on a survey of his crumbling domain. Neglected by time, forgotten by men, my host yet retained a magnificent dignity and pride; he seemed in many ways a breathing replica of the gaunt, stiff figures of saints painted in the 16th century all over the walls of the monastery church. And I soon found myself under the spell of those religious forms, both living and dead, that preserved in their nobility of bearing, their blank expressions, their mystic grandeur, all the sacred traditions of Eastern Christendom.

Later, the good Abbot lowered me carefully back to earth in a decrepit old netting hoist. As I dangled there precariously between heaven and earth, I promised myself that I would sponsor Byzantine art in Canada should I ever reach earth safely again. That I did so, the exhibition of Byzantine ikons, which opened at the Art Gallery of Toronto on February 13 serves as conclusive proof. This exhibition will begin in Toronto and will then go to Hamilton and to many other Canadian centres.

Art can best be appreciated in its historical background; and the background of Byzantine art is a vast human span of romantic grandeur. This is the art that epitomizes political hopes and religious ideals high above the vicissitudes of daily life, the art therefore that remained the only spiritual comfort and escape to millions of Christians when the Byzantine empire came to its tragic end.

The term "Byzantine" covers not only one of the longest periods in history, but is also one of the vaguest terms in art. From the founding of the city of Constantinople on the hills of the Bosphorus by Emperor Constantine in 330 AD, to the present day, Byzantine art has flourished. Constantinople, with its Greek emperors and language, has always been accepted as the centre

The famous 11th-century Byzantine church and convent of Daphni, near Athens, holds many brilliant mural mosaics.

of Byzantine art, in just the same way as the city served as the political centre of the sprawling empire it supported. Not only are the Byzantine masterpieces of architecture and mosaics to be found there, but it was artists from the capital that spread the Byzantine style as far north as Russia, as far east as Persia and as far south as Egypt and Abyssinia. Today innumerable examples of Byzantine art line churches and monasteries throughout the Balkans, Russia, Turkey and the Near East.

Elongated, sombre figures, neatly geometrical and severely stressed by fiery color, they lend an apocryphal character to the strictly religious themes; its austere and rigid style serves as an expression of mystic faith and obedience. Yet behind this dehumanized grandeur of the symbolic, numerous artists at different periods managed to imbue great human charm and warmth into their creations.

In many of the famous paintings in the monasteries of Mount Athos, in northern Greece, Byzantine artists developed a wonderful sense of plasticity and movement which lend their work nearly classical beauty.

Wall paintings, mosaics, silverwork, tapestries and more intimate ikons are the main contribution of Byzantium to the world of art.

A monk of the Orthodox church climbs steeply to a monastery.

An "Ikon" — meaning "image" from the Greek "eikon"—was usually painted on a wooden panel which was prepared with a coating of gesso; the surface was polished, then, after gilding, a tempera paint with egg yolk as binder was used for the actual painting. Often the main outlines were cut through the gilt, conveying a golden glint to the colors. Needless to say, however, in the course of centuries, there were innumerable variations in technique as well as in style.

Metal covering or "masks" on ikons for example, is not a standard enrichment and was a late innovation, particularly popular in Russia.

The thousands of Byzantine ikons surviving today were mostly painted by artist-monks living in the teeming monasteries of the Orthodox Church. Following a set ethical tradition these monks, for generation after generation, went on painting in a set way, subbornly refusing to be swayed by time and tide.

By Western standards, therefore, Byzantine art may often seem primitive and strange, often hard to analyze. Many scholars as a matter of fact accept it as a barbarous style, half-way between the ideal clarity of Classical Greek art, Gothic transcendentalism and Renaissance humanism.

In reality, however, rarely has a more dynamic and profound art influenced a larger segment of humanity for a longer period. Byzantine art cannot be judged by any other standard; it stands entirely on its own as a strictly religious art.

As a matter of fact Byzantine art is perhaps the purest religious art we possess today. For religious art in North Europe and the Latin world soon became tinged with humanism, thus losing its strictly divine and sacred character. Not so the art of Byzantium, which remained through the centuries severely spiritual and non-mundane, dogmatically reflecting the heavenly on earth.

Misunderstood, discarded and abused, Byzantine art is now enjoying a long-deserved recognition in Great Britain and in Europe. Byzantine master-works made up the major exhibition and were the chief success at the Edinburgh International Festival last summer. They were later exhibited at the Victoria and Albert Museum in London with equal success.

In Canada now too, the fortunes of Byzantine art seem on the rise. When the Art Gallery of Toronto first agreed to hold an exhibition of Byzantine ikons, it was decided to show the collection of Mrs. Arnold C. Matthews of Toronto and my own. To the complete surprise of the organizers, however, so many proud owners of rare ikons showed up in Toronto, Hamilton and district, that the exhibition soon grew into an artistic event of the first order.

One of the first to lend her ikons to the Toronto showing was Grand Duchess Olga, youngest sister of the late Czar Nicholas II, and now living in Cooksville.

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Murals of the 16th-century hang on the refectory walls of a monastery on Mount Athos in northern Greek area.

Aluminum Company of Canada's Arvida, Que. works with townsite in background. Arvida is company's main primary unit.

ALCAN: Pride or Prejudice?

by R. M. Baiden

AN ICEBERG, so we are told, is nine-tenths below water. So it seems is the true state of U.S. influence on Canadian exports.

A year or so ago it was Ford of Canada. Now it's the Aluminum Company of Canada. Both are cases where U.S. policy was directly, in the case of Ford, or indirectly, in the case of Alcan, responsible for possible loss of export trade by Canada. In both cases the export would have been of Canadian goods, by Canadian companies, into China. The U.S. prohibits its nationals from any dealings with mainland China.

This is the visible portion of the iceberg. SATURDAY NIGHT believes the invisible portion may comprise as many as 30 individual cases similar to Ford-Alcan. Cases where the U.S. was directly or indirectly responsible for possible loss of export trade. SATURDAY NIGHT believes these cases involved the export of wheat, metals, textile and a broad range of capital and consumer goods.

It is impossible to say whether all—or any—of these cases would have resulted in sales. It is known, however, that a number of export permits were issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce which did not result in exports. Again, it is impossible to say whether the Chinese agent or the Canadian manufacturer was responsible for the failure to proceed.

In fact, in a matter which vitally affects the public interest, it is astonishing—and disturbing—that there is so little public information. In the view of SATURDAY NIGHT, the Government must now make a full and frank disclosure of the effect of U.S. policies and attitudes on Canadian trade. What is known, particularly in the case of Alcan, indicates that recent discussions with the U.S. have been of little avail. If, as we believe, U.S. interference is significantly more widespread than recent cases indicate, it may be necessary to re-examine some of our agreements and understandings with the U.S.

The Ford and Alcan cases point up the two principal areas of conflict with the U.S. Ford of Canada, a direct subsidiary of the U.S. Ford, was told by its parent that any dealings by it with China could result in action in the U.S. against the parent firm. This is a straightforward form of pressure that could be relieved only by policy decisions of the U.S. government.

The Alcan case, however, is somewhat more intricate. It is also more important because it may prove to be the more common form of pressure. In this case, Alcan, a direct subsidiary of Aluminium Ltd., a Canadian company, decided not to quote on a Chinese bid for 2,000 long tons of aluminum because of fear of economic reprisals in the U.S., a major market. There was no direct pressure and evidently no direct threat of reprisal. All that held Alcan back was a fear of reprisal.

This can certainly be a most pervasive form of pressure.

It is exactly this type of pressure that most needs to be examined. Although the villain may be a shadow —the figment of a corporate imagination—the result is painfully real. The enormity of a situation where Canadian businessmen are barred from legal trade by direct pressure from the U.S. on the one hand, and by indirect pressure through fear of reprisals on the other, belies pious platitudes of friendship, alliances and good neighbor policies. A few isolated occurrences could be inadvertent accidents. A series of occurrences in major commodities and products is not an accident.

It is doubtful if any one particular case is representative of all the factors involved in curtailing Canadian export trade. But the case of Alcan illuminates a number of factors and, perhaps, provides some clues to show what we should do.

Aluminium Ltd. are the main sellers of aluminum on the world market. In recent years, Canadian metal has accounted for about 75 per cent of all aluminum in international commerce. In 1957 Canadian exports totalled 478,500 tons.

The U.S. and the United Kingdom were the biggest customers. In 1957, the U.S. bought 215,500 tons; the U.K., 173,400. The U.S. represents a market of approximately $100 million a year.

This is the market Alcan said would be in jeopardy if it filled a $1 million order from China. U.S. domestic producers currently operate at about 80 per cent of capacity; Alcan feared selling to China could give U.S. lobbyists the extra support they need to raise the 1¼ cents a pound tariff on Canadian aluminum. The U.S. industry, Alcan feared, would point to the "low" tariff, their own 440,000 tons surplus capacity and claim Alcan was receiving preferred treatment while undercutting U.S. policies.

There is evidence their fears have some justification. The Baker Bill, introduced into the House of Representatives early in July last year, provided for an increase in the tariff to the five-cent level of 1930.

Later that month, representatives of the U.S. primary aluminum industry submitted a memorandum to the State Department requesting:

The U.S. Government ask countries exporting to the U.S. to restrict their sales into the U.S. market.

The U.S. and Canada inaugurate a program of distributing surplus production in the same way that the U.S. "dumps" agricultural surpluses;

Enact anti-dumping legislation to correspond to Canadian procedure to circumvent the requirement of proving injury as U.S. law now demands;

Develop controls to prevent Soviet sales on a large scale in the U.S.

It was against these external considerations that Alcan received an inquiry from W. S. Comer, a Vancouver exporter, for quotation on 2,000 long tons of aluminum.

Domestically, the situation was equally difficult. Production had been cut back to about 65 per cent of capacity, employees were scheduled to be laid off, completion of the company's giant Kitimat development had been deferred indefinitely.

There is one other important factor: the potential— or reality — of the Chinese market. There is evidence that the contention that all Russian and Chinese commodity trades are "simply political" is specious. There is also evidence of clashes in the trade interests of Russia and China. Russia, for example, is not eager to sell to China for yen. The Chinese, on their part, are not anxious to be embraced in the usual Russian squeeze any more than necessary.

In the specific case of aluminum, there is ample evidence of Chinese demand. China has already bought aluminum from both Norway and France. She has even,

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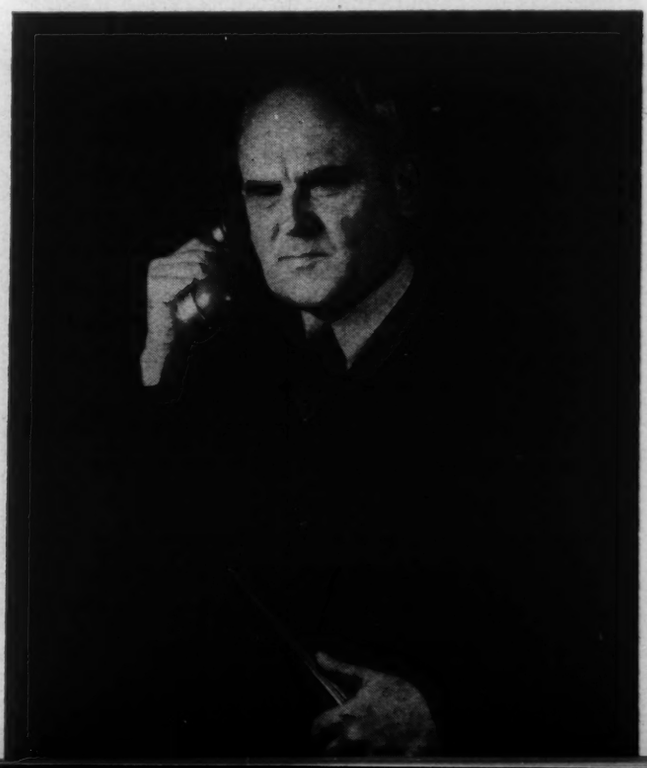
Standard aluminum ingots produced by Alcan at Arvida. Most sales are in export markets. U.S., U.K. take biggest part.



C. D Howe, one of five Canadian directors of 14-man board of Aluminium Ltd., saw company grow as Federal cabinet minister.

Mr. Diefenbaker does not always stand alone.

Ottawa: No One-Man Government

by Edwin Copps

THE THRONE SPEECH debate was hardly through the first of its ten allotted days in the House before the familiar Opposition jeer was heard. Front bencher George McIlraith (Ottawa West) looked across at Prime Minister Diefenbaker and snapped contemptuously: "One-man government!"

The Prime Minister may have taken this as a backhanded compliment, but it is patently not true. The evidence to the contrary was at that moment seated on both sides of Mr. Diefenbaker's desk. For while this cabinet does include its share of weaklings, and while the Prime Minister does have his hand deep in the affairs of all departments, there are several men around him who are handling their administrative responsibilities with admirable success, and exerting a strong influence on Government policy.

Outstanding among them is Finance Minister Donald Fleming, on whose small, stocky frame are loaded some of the weightiest problems the administration must contend with in the months ahead. During the past 18 months he has kept a steady hand on fiscal and economic policies, yielding neither to Opposition criticism nor the sometimes unbridled enthusiasm of his own colleagues. He has won the respect and confidence of an extremely critical group of people—the experts and senior administrative officials in the Finance Department and the Bank of Canada. The Prime Minister, not noted for his understanding of fiscal and financial problems, relies heavily on his Finance Minister.

Justice Minister Davie Fulton is another strong figure entitled to resent the charge that this is a one-man government. The fact that he had kept out of the political limelight until his speech in New York is in a way a mark of his success. The Justice Department is concerned with an endless succession of problems which, even slightly mishandled, can cause trouble.

Revenue Minister George Nowlan took over his department with firm views on how the tax collector should behave toward his subjects. He instituted a number of reforms which made the department, if no less relentless, at least a little more considerate of the taxpayer. And with his special responsibility for the CBC, Nowlan was the main voice for sanity against the scalping instincts of some Tories when the time came to reorganize broadcasting in Canada.

Transport Minister George Hees suffers for his reputation as a man of great personal charm—as though a good administrator had to be tough, taciturn and remote—but his department in fact is as efficiently run as any.

Public Works Minister Howard Green, wise in the ways of government and politics for all that most of his career has been spent in Opposition, has stepped neatly

among the pork-barrel traps of his department. As Acting Prime Minister while Diefenbaker was on his world tour, he directed a large part of the preparatory work for this session of Parliament, besides handling some tricky issues, like the freight rate increase.

There are others who have done well: Labor Minister Michael Starr, Agriculture Minister Douglas Harkness, Immigration Minister Ellen Fairclough. Even External Affairs Minister Sidney Smith is emerging from the period of wobbly self-consciousness that so often embarrassed him and the Government in the first few months after his appointment.

With all these figures in his cabinet, Prime Minister Diefenbaker is no one-man government. But if McIlraith had jeered at the Prime Minister as a one-man political party, he would have been closer to the mark. It is all too obvious that Diefenbaker is the great political showman of his party.

For example, when Opposition Leader Pearson made his attack on Government policy in the Throne Speech debate, Diefenbaker happily scribbled notes for his reply. This is the parliamentary performance he loves; his speech was a broadside of Tory propaganda. It would have come naturally enough from the platform of a political rally on the eve of an election. It did not sound so good coming from the Prime Minister's place in the House of Commons.

It was a performance strictly for the galleries. No discerning listener could be fooled by Diefenbaker's use of an article Pearson had written for the special Canada supplement of *The Times* of London. Naturally Pearson wrote of his country without political bias, and emphasized his faith in the Canadian future; to write any other way in a foreign publication would have shown bad taste, to say the least. Hence it was grossly unfair (and quite meaningless) for Diefenbaker to throw this material back at the leader of the opposition in an attempt to demonstrate inconsistency.

As a general rule, neither Mackenzie King nor Louis St. Laurent took the office of Prime Minister into this kind of political slanging match. They found other leading figures in their party to do the necessary work with switch-knives and blackjacks. Diefenbaker in some ways is still settling into the job of Prime Minister; he has taken to it with enormous enthusiasm and energy, but one of his principal concerns now should be to find someone else in the party to handle the oratorical dirty work. The Prime Minister may be necessarily the partisan leader of his party. Still he ought to make himself as much as possible the Prime Minister of all the country.

In this last major debating performance, Diefenbaker was answering Pearson. The Leader of the Opposition, too, has some adjustments to make to his present role. Pearson is too strongly attached to his reputation for boyish friendliness and good humor; he does not seem to take his position seriously, he has a passion for being the gag-man. His speech was strung with phrases that were meant to be vivid but sounded labored and ludicrous — his image, for instance, of government policy "gyrating from one move to another with all the circular sensationalism of a hula-hoop performance." Or his private giggle about the Throne Speech, when the reference came to proposed legislation respecting humane slaughter of animals — "I wonder if they'll make that retroactive to the last election."

Pearson has gained self-assurance in the year since he became Liberal leader. He is showing an instinct for attack, proper in an Opposition leader. But before his words in debate can gain authority, he will have to banish the impression he so often creates: that all this is an inconsequential game, being played by a good-natured fellow for the fun of it. It might, for instance, be a good idea for him to get rid of that bow tie—his old trademark of the boy wonder in politics.

With all the problems there are in the immediate future of this country, it is time for the Prime Minister to forget some of the joy and triumph of his election campaigns, and for the leader of the Opposition to take his position more seriously.

Among the Ministers who have done their homework are, l. to r., Justice Minister Fulton, Immigration Minister Fairclough, Public Works Minister Green and Revenue Minister Nowlan. These exert strong influence on Government policy.

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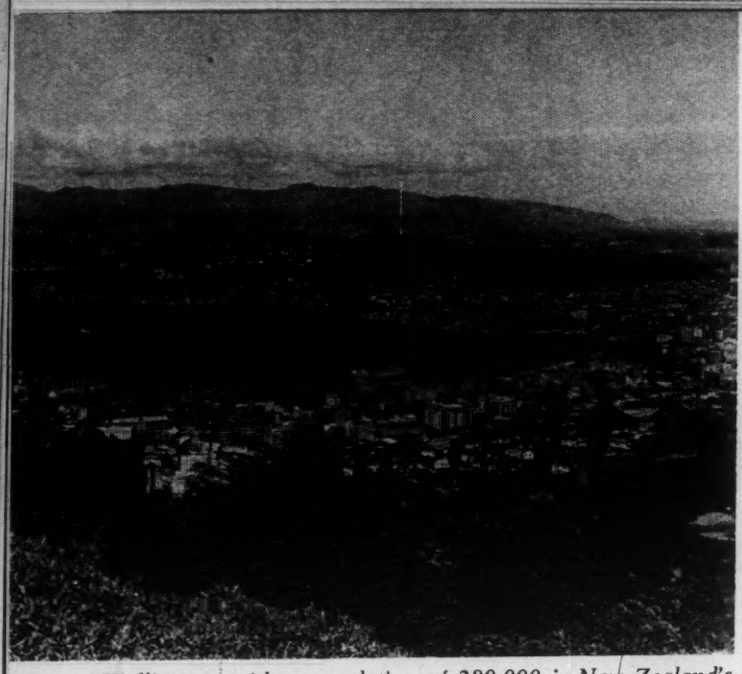


Wellington, with a population of 280,000 is New Zealand's capital. It boasts one of the world's finest ocean harbors.

At Rotorua on the North Island two Polynesian natives cook a meal wrapped in flax baskets in a natural boiling pool.

New Zealand: World in Miniature

by Harry E. Mercer

ALTHOUGH NEW ZEALAND is only a bit larger than Great Britain, about 130,000 square miles, and from north to south about 1,500 miles—less than the distance between Montreal and Winnipeg—within that small space is a diversity of natural and man-made attractions probably unrivalled in the world.

New Zealand's fiords, for instance, compare well with Norway's. Her glaciers are the greatest in temperate climates. Yet her northernmost shores are sub-tropical, where you can swim for nine months of the year. Her thermal region displays more fiery wonders than America's Yellowstone Park. And visiting sportsmen persist in voting New Zealand as a paradise for skiers, trout anglers, deep sea fishermen and deer stalkers.

Sometimes described as one large and lovely farm, New Zealand has modern cities. Auckland, the largest, has a population close to half a million. Since the last war it has gained the reputation of being cosmopolitan, and usually appeals most to North American visitors. But while none of the other cities are like Auckland, neither are they like each other.

But modern cities, in spite of their differences, are much the same the world over. Canadians and Americans who select New Zealand for holiday fare would be on the lookout for something different. And down there they'd get it.

Auckland in the north, at the crossroads of several international shipping and airlines routes, is where most visitors arrive. First delight for North Americans on landing is to realize how far a dollar will go. Hotel accommodation in most cities averages out at about $2 a day. A bus or rail trip to Wellington, about 450 miles to the south, costs around $15. Food is also cheap. Restaurants and hotel dining rooms offer multi-course meals for little more than $1.

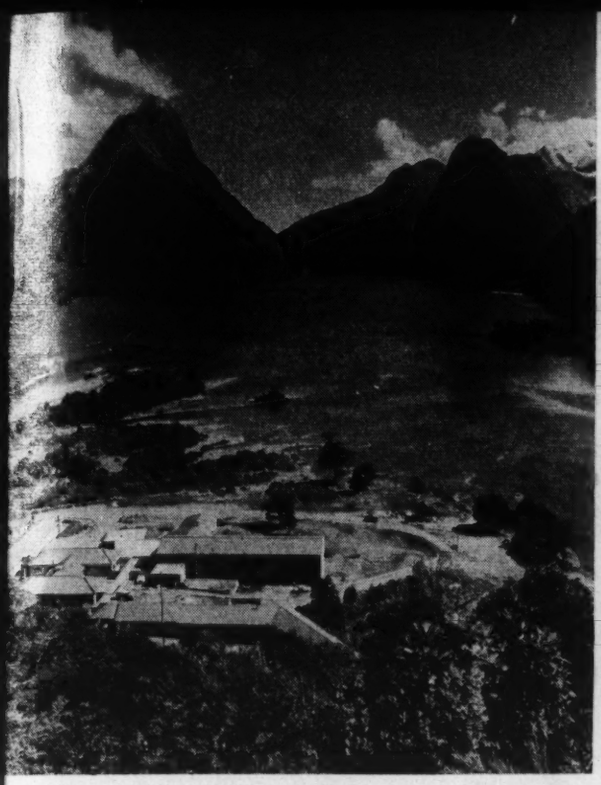
Starting from Auckland, and travelling in a loose "figure-eight", the visitor can see most of New Zealand comfortably in one month. The first "must" to see is only 120 miles to the southeast: Rotorua.

This bubbling, boiling town is the centre of a spectacular thermal region. But the first sensation here is one of smell — the countryside reeks overpoweringly of sulphur. This is soon forgotten, however, when Nature's grandest display of fireworks is seen. Geysers, such as the mighty Pohutu, burst from the ground at regular intervals into 60-foot plumes of scalding water. A not uncommon sight is to see boiling water running down the street gutters.

From every viewpoint steam is seen drifting above the bushland and rising from the backyards of homes. A favorite novelty of anglers is to hook a fine ten-pound trout — a relatively easy feat — and cook it to a turn in a nearby steam vent or boiling pool.

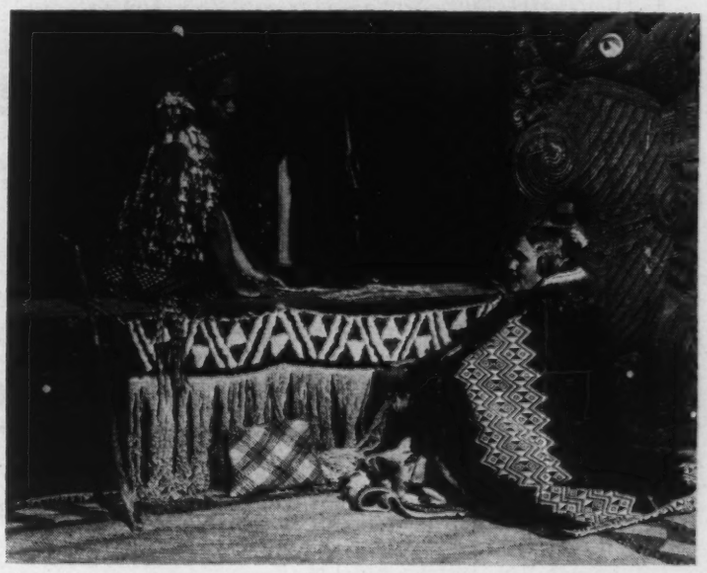
Two miles from town, at Whakarewarewa — called Whaka for short — is a complete Maori village, where these intelligent people live in the richly carved dwellings of their ancestors. Maori children dive for pennies in the warm pools around the village, and Maori guides, dressed in their traditional costumes, show visitors the wonders of the area, coloring their descriptions with stories from Polynesian history and legend.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 42



Hotel Milford in its setting at the head of Milford Sound, Fiordland. Mitre Peak in background.

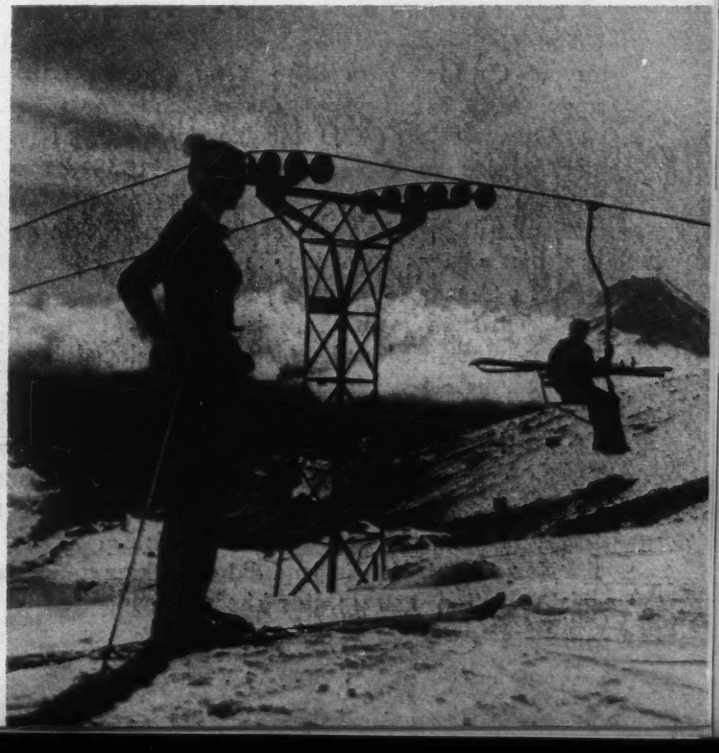
Cosmopolitan Auckland with a population of 400,000 is one of the South Pacific's crossroads, and popular port of entry for visitors.



Polynesian Maoris are highly intelligent, have equal status with white New Zealanders. Old costumes are worn only for tourists.

Wairakei, in the centre of North Island, displays more thermal wonders than any other world area.

Deep-sea fishing off New Zealand's coast is possibly the world's best. Striped marlin are found here in plenty.



Active volcano, Raupehu, on North Island gives skiing snowfields a magnificent setting. Volcano's height is 9,175 feet.

Russians cleverly use Canadian politics to back their interpretation. Their methods have been used in Canada too.

Canada: The Soviet View

by Cyril Bryner

THE GROWING IMPORTANCE of Canada in international affairs has now been recognized even by the Soviet Union. Until last year there was no official Russian history of Canada. Now there is an impressive Soviet study: A. G. Mileikovsky's, *Canada, and Anglo-American Contradictions* (A. G. Mileikovsky, Kanada i anglo-amerikanskie protivorechiya, Moscow, 1958), a five-hundred page political-economic history. Though it has been printed in only 5,000 copies, a small issue as far as Soviet editions go, it bids to be the definitive Soviet work on Canada.

Mileikovsky's main thesis is that Canada has been needlessly retarded and reluctantly developed by conflicting Anglo-American interests. For this history of Canada, in the typical Marxian fashion, relies on economic rather than on political and cultural materials.

The War of 1812 in this view gave birth to Canadian nationalism and to a bourgeois state by loosening the reigns of a French feudalism—a feudalism foreign to the New World. Yet England did everything to maintain this feudalism and in this she was supported by a defeated France, who preferred British to American sovereignty over her lost territories.

Wars ever since have been the main stimuli for Canada's growth which, as a result, has been sporadic and feverish. Revolutions, supposedly the most significant events in a nation's history, have been disappointing. Thus the rebellion of 1837 was, according to Mileikovsky, a "miserable" reflection of the American Revolution and Riel, though admired as "a brave fighter for democracy and the interests of the people", is said to have been isolated from Canadian society as a half-breed.

The Hudson's Bay Company at first, and later the railroads in particular, are seen to have been the internal enemies of Canadian history. The Hudson's Bay Company emerges as the chief hindrance to the development of the West, which was finally opened by the California gold rushes. Though the railroads were an historical necessity for the creation of a Canadian state, their high-sounding phrases of nationalism have been a cloak for their rapacity. They have been en-

slavers and perpetuators of cheap labor. State subsidies, which were supposed to control railways, have simply milked the public for private profit. For example economically desirable land was not opened up; but just those tracts most suitable for speculation.

The subsidisation of railroads and of other great private enterprises has made Canada the extreme example of state capitalism. "The young capitalism" of Canada has plundered the worker to an unheard of extent through taxes to build private enterprises. The creation of great war industries, though "objectively progressive" in helping defeat Hitler, still further strengthened state capitalism.

Canada's independence was gained from England mainly because the English feared American annexation. Confederation is thus interpreted by Mileikovsky as merely a profitable arrangement by which Canadian and English capital could restrict American penetration. Though Canada is the most "centrifugal" element in the Commonwealth, as the realm most detached from English imperial influences, constitutionally she is the least independent of England since the Canadian constitution follows the English most closely and affirms its subordinate position to the mother country.

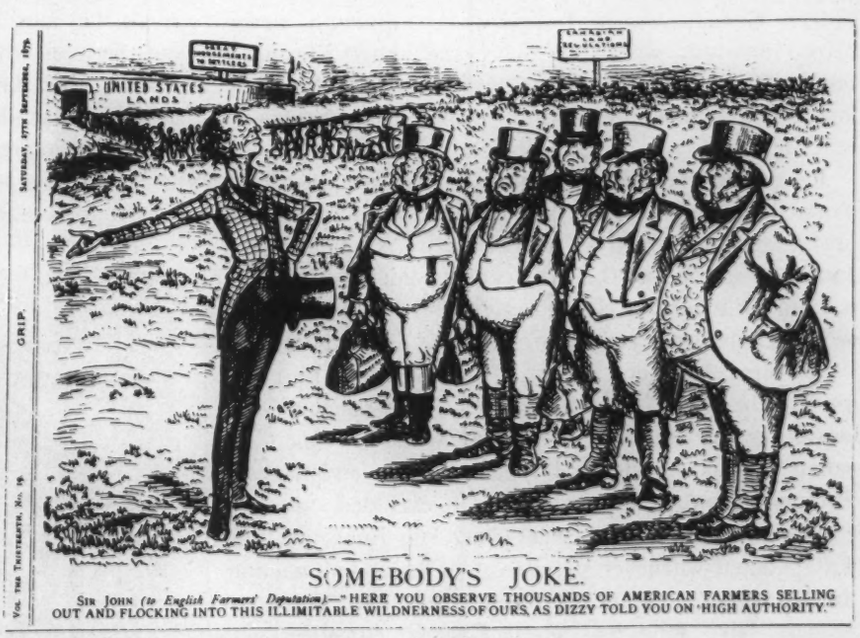
Though Canadian forces formed the backbone of the English war effort in World War I, England's position was not so critical that she had to make many concessions to Canada. However, World War II found England more desperate; and the war released Canada's great creative forces hidden by "rotting capitalism". England withheld giving orders for military goods as long as possible, for fear of creating an industrial competitor, but finally had to capitulate.

Since the United States was militarily too weak to annex Canada, from a very early date she has, according to Mileikovsky, specialized in economic penetration. Canada is to the United States what Ireland was to England. In South America the United States represses; in Canada she corrupts. The logical harmony of United States-Canadian development only intensifies the disharmony that collaboration creates. The United States has the economy most susceptible to depressions; and since Canada is the lesser partner, the weight of depressions is allowed to fall more heavily on her. Canada has been the beneficiary of great American enterprises but, the more she has benefited, the more firmly has she become enslaved. And the more Canada becomes enslaved to the United States, the more she deludes herself that she is a first-class power. This is a relationship that cannot be escaped within capitalism.

Thus Canadian growth has largely been parasitic, says Mileikovsky, since it has depended on outside enterprise and the importation of cheap labor. The Canadian capitalist used the slogan of Canadian sovereignty as a weapon to gain financial advantage over English and American capitalism. But the Canadian bourgeois was timid and inconsistent in his fight against foreign monopolies. As Canada's Anglo-Saxon population became sedentary, the role of pioneer was taken over by hungry, cheap-labor immigrants in forest, mine and on the railroads.

Though Canada started too late to become an owner of colonies, she became an imperialist state before the turn of the century by aiding Britain in the Boer War. Less favorably located for imperial plunder than such Commonwealth countries as Australia, New Zealand or South Africa, Canada largely confined herself to the final device of capitalism — financial penetration. As American financial penetration grew in Canada, Canadian capital sought similar spheres of dominance abroad — principally in South America. The fundamentally "progressive" annexation of Newfoundland is cited as an example of "local imperialism" motivated by a greed for new raw materials. And Canada similarly has begun to usurp England's economic control of the British West Indies. As a leading participant in the Colombo Plan, Canada is even seen to have become a suppressor of "national-liberation movements". Her offers of technical assistance, and the opening of the doors of her universities to the "colored" members of the Commonwealth, are interpreted in much the same way as we interpret Soviet penetration of under-developed countries through technical-cultural assistance.

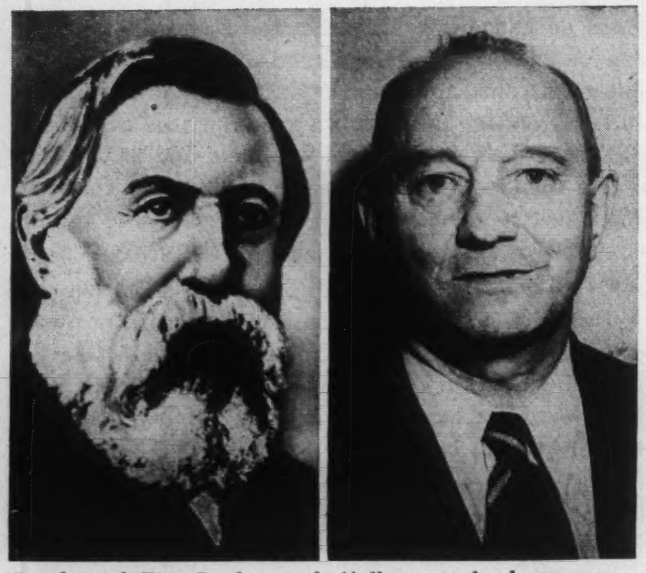
Since the Canadian bourgeoisie has been such a poor defender of sovereignty, the members of the Canadian working class, displaying "great political maturity" in first fully seeing the dangers of American penetration,



SOMEBODY'S JOKE.

SIR JOHN (*to English Farmers' Deputation*).—"HERE YOU OBSERVE THOUSANDS OF AMERICAN FARMERS SELLING OUT AND FLOCKING INTO THIS ILLIMITABLE WILDNERNESS OF OURS, AS DIZZY TOLD YOU ON 'HIGH AUTHORITY.'"

The new Communist reference book harps continually on Canada's relationship with Britain as a factor in exploitation of this country by the Americans.



Engels and Tim Buck are dutifully quoted wherever possible but Engels on annexation is hastily explained away.

has, readers in Canada will be astounded to hear, become the leader of Canadian nationalism. Canada has split into two camps: "the toiling masses under the initiative of the LPP uniting around a new national policy", and "the top financial oligarchy, the initiators of an anti-national policy for the benefit of Wall Street".

Though Canada and the United States are the two most economically advanced capitalist countries, politically they are more backward than Latin America. However, Canada's road to socialism is historically inevitable. But it may have its own specifics: Canada may achieve socialism through parliamentary methods; and industry and agriculture may be nationalized with some compensation to the expropriated.

Canada should abandon American "cosmopolitanism" and the ideal of an American standard of living. Instead, French Canada should be given an autonomy never before enjoyed; while the Slavs and other European immigrants should be encouraged to develop autonomous indigenous democratic cultures drawn from European mainsprings.

Piecemeal, one might accept the major portion of this work since its nine hundred references and quotations are largely drawn from representative Canadian historians — the out-of-the-mouths-of-the-enemy technique is a favorite method of Soviet scholarship — but one would entirely disagree with the book as a whole.

As usual with such works, it is conspicuous by omissions rather than by its inaccuracies. Though there is a dexterous and abundant use of statements by some Canadian historians, Edgar McInnis's *Canada* and most of Professor Lower's works have been excluded.

Lenin, Stalin, Marx, Engels and Tim Buck are dutifully quoted whenever possible, to Canada's detraction. In this regard, it is notable that the fact that Communist leaders have long recognized Canada (together with Switzerland and the United States) as the most successful and just of all federated states, is forgotten. The embarrassing visit of Engels to Canada in 1888, from which he concluded that annexation to the United States was inevitable and would be a good thing, is hurriedly explained away.

There are references to "hysteria" against Communism, but the name of Gouzenko is not mentioned. American participation in building Canadian routes to Alaska is explained as a form of American economic penetration, but how these routes aided Russia's war effort by creating a supply line to Siberia is ignored.

Through the invective, the Soviet citizen who reads between the lines will pick up some impressive information. He will be struck by the absence of any kind of barrier between Canada and the United States—though Mileikovsky often speaks of "the smoke screen" of Canadian-American relations. The statistically-minded Soviet citizen will also see that at various times the tempo of Canada's economic growth surpasses that of Five-Year Plans.

One does not expect a Soviet historian to be kind to a western country, but Mileikovsky's inordinate venom follows the most repelling lines of both old and new Communism. Mileikovsky credits no Canadian leader with a progressive act that was not motivated by base self-interest or craven fear. Thus Sir John A. Macdonald becomes simply a secret agent of the railroads; and Mackenzie King, the servant of Wall Street who hid his pro-Americanism under cant about Canadian sovereignty. Events are given their most sinister implications; for example, the St. Lawrence Seaway will enable American warships to penetrate into the interior of the continent.

One of Stalin's favorite theses during his declining years—and so far not repudiated by the present regime —held that economic competition eventually leads to military competition and consequently, since the United States and England were the most natural economic rivals, the most logical and proximate war should break out between them. Mileikovsky's thesis, in line with Stalin's idea, inflates the importance of this rivalry by grinding Canadian history between conflicting Anglo-American interests until there is little else left. This may be a surprise to Canadians, but it will henceforth be gospel to Russians. And we should recognize that fact.

The Hudson's Bay Company is represented as being the chief hindrance to the development of the West.

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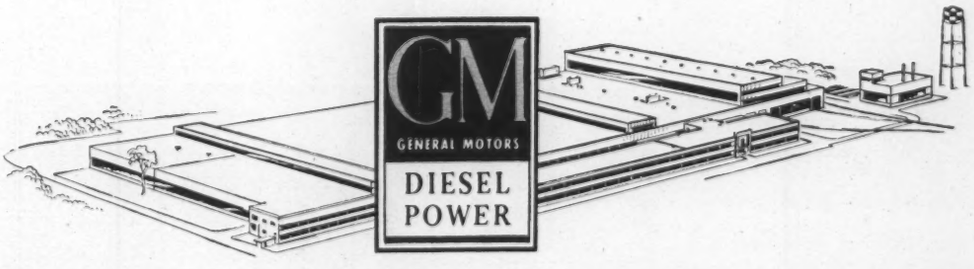

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Chess

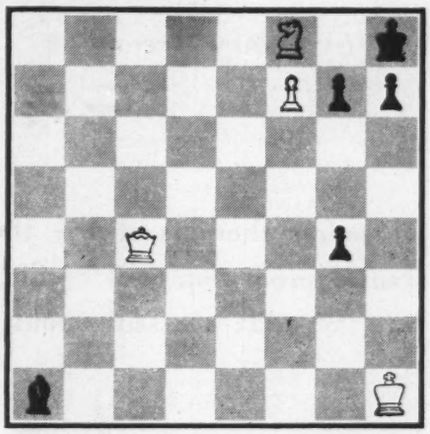
by D. M. LeDain

CHARLES DICKENS' chess interest was recalled by Miss Victoria Treegar some years ago in an American paper. They often played together and their skill was about equal. However, he was always a little annoyed when she beat him, and invariably wanted to play another game. Once, at midnight, a game between them was drawn. "Well," he said, somewhat resignedly, "Why not? Man and woman represent an equation after all. Discriminate as you will, they are, when their mutual traits come to be considered, equals.

"Yes," he continued, "the woman who grows up with the idea that she is simply to be an amiable animal, to be caressed and coaxed, is invariably a bitterly disappointed woman. A game of chess will cure such a conceit forever. The woman that knows the most, is the most. Intellectual affection is the only lasting love. Love that has a game of chess in it can checkmate any man and solve the problem of life."

Solution of Problem No. 211 (Guidelli). Key, 1.B-KR8.

Problem No. 212, ("The Love Chase"), by S. Loyd.
White mates in three. (4 + 5)



Puzzler

by J. A. H. Hunter

IT WAS FRIDAY, and the girls had stopped in for a coffee on their way home. "A bad week for me," said Ann, looking at her pay slip, "but then I did work only three days."

Betty took the scrap of paper. "Seems okay to me," she commented, checking with her own. "I worked the full five days, and you made exactly in proportion to me for the days we worked."

Ann sighed, comparing the two. "I guess I can't complain then," she told her friend. "But it's funny about the amounts. If I'd earned just two cents different, your dollars would have been my cents and my dollars your cents."

A girl who can notice something like that should be able to earn far better money. But how much had Ann earned? (94)

Answer on Page 48.

L'amour toujours l'amour

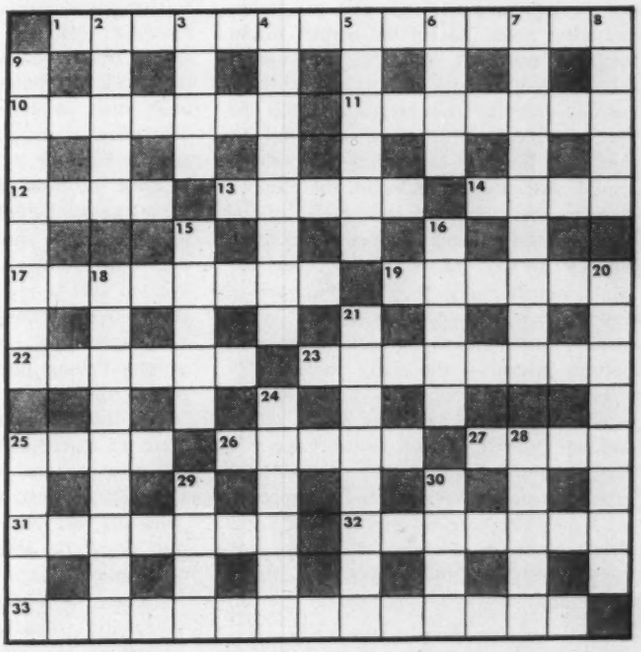
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1, 33. Thus singing, Shakespeare orders more than a peck, honey, to close a score. (4,4,4,2,5,3,6)
10 See 30.
11 One thing a woman can keep under her hat. (7)
12 Good ones mean goodbye to your money. (4)
13 She was a witness in a famous Heart case. (5)
14 See 9
17 19 has a change of heart before the trial. (4,4)
19 An insect in the boracic? A darned poor place for it! (6)
22 "Who shall . . . . . when doctors disagree?" (Pope) (6)
23 It's your business keeps them in check, as it were. (8)
25 The dance that calls for swing. (4)
26 Elastic legs? (5)
27 Getting sore, love? (4)
31 See 30
32 Swear not to hold this love sacred. (7)
33 See 1

DOWN

2 He's fifty, and no "ifs" about it! (5)
3 Break of morn. (4)
4 To excel, though obviously not in form scholastically. (8)
5 Ruskin's were of the dust. (6)
6 Sir, I have my eye on you. (4)
7 The cop is inside and not on the beat. (9)
8 The end of 7 indicates one has already. (5)
9, 14. Old loving pair, starting a race by the sound of it. (5,3,4)
15 Dusty room? (5)
16 See 30
18 Romeo was able to incur a love that was. (9)
20 Christian's suit for Roxane was, by Cyrano's declarations. What a fool to start it! (8)
21 Bad plots, certainly not hair-raising. (4,4)
24 The opposite sex come around to help her. (6)
25 Mrs. Carman no doubt enjoyed it throughout her married life. (5)
28 It may rot as it goes to pot. (5)
29 How the droop popped the question. (4)
30, 10, 16. Without a second look, Cupid hit the mark—(4,2,5,5)
30, 31. —which is remarkable if this is true. (4,2,5)



Solution to last puzzle

ACROSS
1, 28. Pure as the driven snow
9 Reneges
10 Demerit
11 Tootle
12 Frontier
14 Neolithic
18 Grail
19 See 17
20 Reminisce
22 Last word
25 Wash up
29 Reacted
30 Niagara
31 Clean as a whistle

DOWN
1 Puritan
2 Rondo
3 Angel
4 Tosh
5 Elder
6 Roman
7 Virginals
8 Natural
13 Char
15 Overstate
16 Ian
17, 19A. Come clean
18 Gin
19 Caloric
21 Expiate
23 Wotan
24 Rides
26 Amati
27 Heart
28 See 1A (461)

Beware the Boom in Penny Stocks

by Henry Greene

Of course there is always the chance that one or another frantic promotion will result in a stock with some value. But the odds are still about a thousand to one against it.

THE PENNY-STOCK promoters are ready to milk us again.

So, if your tastes run to gambling in low-priced mining, oil and gas issues, it's probably a good time to keep away from temptation.

The game already is under way; the odds are just the same as ever—stacked against us; the game will be over just when we're really enthusiastic; and chances are, we'll wind up just as we have practically every year since the early 1950's with less money and more cheap stock certificates to paper another wall.

Promoters this time are pushing copper stocks along with oil and gas issues, and some golds. As for the copper stocks, they say we can't lose. All we have to do, they say, is look at the prospects for housing, one of the biggest markets for the red metal. Everybody will tell us, they say, housing is heading for another record year. Copper demand, therefore, is sure to rise, boosting the price of the metal. That means copper stocks are cinches to soar in price too, they say. And coincidentally they just happen to have a few good copper stocks — naturally, the stocks are selling at rock bottom prices — especially for us.

It's the same old sales pitch, so take it with a grain of salt. The stocks they're touting probably have more copper in their corporate names than in the properties the stocks are supposed to represent. And the prices are no big bargains either. Prices probably are in the penny range alright, but more than likely two or three times above their average level.

Promoters generally buy these stocks for a song — mostly at less than 10 cents a share. The prices are down in that range because the shares are usually those of a long-dormant mining firm. Buying enough of these shares, they get control of the company and then, in its name, buy a property in a mining area which has been hitting the financial page headlines.

The next step is to do some preliminary exploration and proclaim to the world that "fabulous" ore occurrences have been encountered. This is followed by a rumor campaign that sweeps across Bay and Wall Streets suggesting that the surface mineral finds are nothing to what will be found at greater depth.

And so the sales pitch goes. They whip up trading in the stocks, and boost the prices artificially to around the 20 to 30-cent levels.

That's when we arrive on the scene. We buy the stuff on tips after seeing the shares double or triple, and take up all the stock promoters offer us. When all their stock is gone, their game is over. The price of the shares is no longer supported because by this time they have stopped the flow of rumors—and stopped their exploration of the property. Gradually the shares sink back to former levels and once more we're frozen in. If we sell we take a big loss, so all we can do is hold on hoping that the next time we'll have sense enough to sell the shares at our buying price when they are promoted again.

It's the perennial story, but we never seem to learn. "Outside" speculators like us, who are not in the know around the financial districts, rarely can win because generally we buy these low-priced "cats and dogs" on emotion rather than logic.

Promoters know most of us are crowd followers, and that we like to gamble, especially when we think we can get something big with little effort.

They create the impression that everybody is getting in on a good thing by building up huge trading volumes in their shares, and by boosting the price gradually. They conjure up visions that their particular stock will be another Gunnar or a Quemont (these were stocks that skyrocketed in a matter of weeks, making big profits for some small speculators who were lucky enough to be in the stocks at the right time.)

But this is just a dream. What most speculators don't realize is that practically all companies with low-priced stocks generally are worthless. The stocks however have some value. But this is as a trading medium only—that is when somebody is willing to buy and sell the shares.

Promoters tell us that the big mines of the future come from small promotions. That's true. But only about one such promotion out of a thousand ever reaches the status of a big mine, and generally this takes several years. To hear them talk about their promotions, however, we're led to believe that each one is headed for the big time.

To protect us from this sort of promoter and from ourselves, many segments of the securities industry have warned for years against unscrupulous operators. In addition they are warning members of the industry itself to refrain from such practices.

Malcolm A. Moysey, chairman of the Broker-Dealers' Association of Ontario, brought up the point at the group's annual meeting late in January.

"The urge to reap an unholy profit through improper high pressure methods, while the speculative mining market is going strong, can be very great, but the harvest of public indignation and condemnation which would follow any yielding to this kind of temptation could destroy the good reputation of the Ontario broker-dealers for years to come. I am sure that our members, having shown such good sense when the going was hard, are not going to falter now," he said.

The Toronto Stock Exchange has been getting tougher on its members and its promoters as well.

In January, 1958, the TSE cracked down with a new requirement that a certain number of promotion-prone companies submit filing statements to the exchange whenever these firms planned a

"material change" in operations.

Since then, 15 such companies, for failing to live up to this new standard, have had their shares delisted.

The regulation has helped to cut down on the number of promotions in the past year. It has also had the effect of cutting back the volume of risk capital raised through the TSE. In 1958, a total of $34,900,000 was sold through underwriting and option agreements. In 1957 the total amount of money raised through this method was $80,000,000. It was $117,200,000 in 1956.

Some mining promoters, who also are members of the TSE, claim this regulation is killing speculation. Others, also TSE members but more interested in industrial stocks and bonds, admit the regulation has had this effect. But they add that it is gradually improving conditions for promoters, brokers and the public by re-establishing confidence in the mining industry.

Stock brokers themselves, meanwhile, have been concerned about the way speculators go overboard during these sprees. Many have published letters to clients warning them of the dangers.

One broker, in a letter to clients not too long ago, at the height of one spree, said this:

"Large numbers of investors are now completely ignoring the inherent risks involved in the mining industry, if they were ever aware of them. In their place they have substituted all the unbounded and equally unfounded enthusiasm that one usually associates with the get-rich-quick chain letter logic."

Despite these warnings and efforts, however, shady promotions are almost as numerous as in previous years. This year, copper is the vehicle. Promoters have taken dormant companies and provided them with properties in the Mattagami and Chibougamau areas of Quebec.

Drilling news from these properties is coming in thick and fast, and trading is increasing proportionately on the Toronto stock exchange.

Promoters also are exploiting the low-priced gold stocks. These are being promoted because, they say, eventually the price of gold will be raised. In addition, they say, some of the dormant companies are being reactivated to seek out new ore at depth.

Cheaper oil and gas stocks are on the promotional program as well this year. These stocks were said to have been bypassed during the 1958 stock boom. They, therefore, are "bargains", especially since there is bound to be some good news on the marketing of oil and gas soon, they say.

Of course, there's always the chance that one or another frantic promotion will result in a stock with some real value. But the odds are still about one thousand to one against it.

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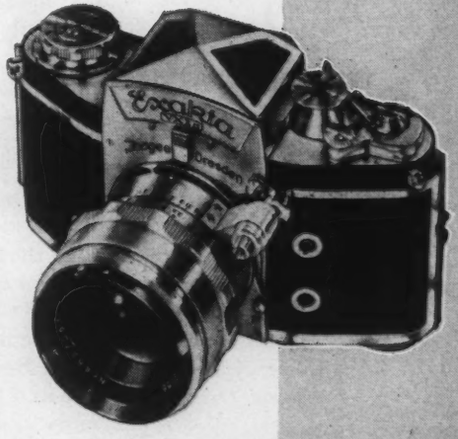

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Records

by William Krehm

Rachmaninoff: Concerto No. 2 for piano and orchestra; Moment Musical opus 16, No. 4; Prelude in G Major, opus 32, No. 5. Benno Moiseiwitsch with the Philharmonia Orchestra under Hugo Rignold. *EMI-Capitol-G 7143.*

Rachmaninoff: Concerto No. 2 Brailowsky with the San Francisco Symphony under Enrique Jorda. *RCA-Victor LM-2259.*

For a year before writing his second concerto, Rachmaninoff found himself unable to compose or play a note. To restore his powers, Dr. Dahl, a Moscow practitioner tried psychotherapy. He kept repeating to him that he would write a piano concerto, an excellent piano concerto, and with the greatest of ease. The second concerto bears the earmarks of these origins: it has an elemental flood-like quality suggestive of sluices broken and dams swept away. Moiseiwitsch handles its headlong poetry masterfully.

The Brailowsky reading suffers from the performer's brittle tone.

Kirsten Flagstad: Great Sacred Songs with the Philharmonic Orchestra and Choir under Sir Adrian Boult. (Hear My Prayer —O, For the Wings of a Dove—Jerusalem (Mendelssohn) Silent Night, Holy Night, O Divine Redeemer (Gounod), O Come, All Ye Faithful, Abide With Me). *London 5335.*

The nineteenth century was not an age of deep religious experience, and when we take some of its most cherished songs out of the closets of memory and regard them in the cold bright light they run the risk of crumbling into dust. The remedy is to listen to them sung by Flagstad. For there is an Old Testament grandeur about her art—glory hewn in granite—that redeems even the moist-palmed religiosity of a piece like *Abide With Me*. Sound good.

Books

by Arnold Edinborough

Jacket Design:

Life Without Purpose

Angus Wilson's ability to create weird people in involved situations is not enough to sustain a major novel. He lacks a valid moral system.

ANGUS WILSON has the keenest eye for satirical detail of anyone now writing in England; and he sees the spiritual detail as well as the physical. There is no more harrowing collection of odd people than he has created in *Such Darling Dodos* and in *The Wrong Set.*

This satirical gift for detail and the uncommon realism with which he writes about the most fantastic characters has led some critics to talk of him as a Dickensian writer. They think of the curious wrecks of Bloomsbury, which Wilson describes, in terms of those other human oddities Mr. Wemmick, Mr. Quilp, Uriah Heap and the rest. In other ways, too, since he has turned from short story writing to being a novelist, Wilson shows his close affinity with the great Victorian tradition. He loves to fill his canvas with an enormous number of people; he calls on coincidence and the unforeseen to help him in his plots; and he is very much concerned about money.

This concentration on money is perhaps his greatest link with the Victorians, for the money on which to live and the means of getting it is often the dominant part of any Victorian plot. For example, there is the disinheritance theme in *Nicholas Nickleby,* there is the wonderful deathbed-will scene in *Middlemarch* and that magnificent chapter in *Vanity Fair* entitled "How to Live on Nothing a Year".

In his new novel *The Middle Age of Mrs. Eliot,* Angus Wilson shows all these affinities with the Victorians very clearly. His story portrays a great many people ranging from the very wealthy to the genteel poor and from outgoing, bibulous widows to introverted, inhibited women living either on their sexual memories or on their romantic expectations.

He lovingly paints in the details of the social occasions (a good percentage of the first section of the book is a brilliant account of a fashionable evening party), and there is that sudden incidence of catastrophe which Dickens knew so well how to write about, and which Thackeray achieved when he left George Osborne dead on the field at Waterloo.

There is, too, the dwelling on money. Mr. Eliot spends his whole life in being a heavily paid lawyer so that he can raise the amount of money which his wife wants to spend quite casually. When he is suddenly killed, his affairs prove to be appallingly entangled and so Mrs. Eliot has to cope with the problem of earning her living as well as adjusting to her life as a widow.

In her adjustment, she finds one of the most embarrassing and humiliating things is the way in which the people on her former economic level deal with her now she is much less wealthy. This wearing away of spiritual courage by financial worry is seen not only through Mrs. Eliot's eyes, but also through the eyes of the people with whom she now stays—people who have constantly to be looking for the cheaper cuts of meat and the less expensive blends of tea, but who still have to keep up appearances.

Yet Mr. Wilson's new novel, despite these robust characteristics and despite a compelling first section, is a failure. Perhaps it is that he starts off too well, for his picture of the prosperous, well-intentioned, middle-aged wife of a successful middle-aged professional man, is excellent. The way in which Mrs. Eliot manages her fellow committee members in the Aid to the Elderly Society, is etched sharply and satirically; her approach and conduct of a party is a guide book for the successful hostess.

Her guest list is right, the people mix well; the drinks are lavish without being ostentatious or an enticement to drunkenness; the atmosphere is convivial but also smart; and the closing of the party is efficiently brought about by that subtle bond of determination which must exist between a husband and wife who are also a competent host and hostess team.

The party is a prelude to the Eliots' departure to the Far East where Mr. Eliot is to take a very expensive brief on behalf of a big rubber corporation. He never gets to Singapore, however, for in a moment of quixotic bravery (which may also be interpreted as compulsive suicide) he is shot dead by an agitator who had intended the bullet for a native politician. This shooting happens in the airport waiting room in Badai (a place which, though it exists only in Mr. Wilson's imagination, looks very much like

Angus Wilson: The Wrong Set?

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Ceylon). Here Mr. Eliot is buried — wasted, useless, and unknown to those who will see his grave in subsequent years.

The final two books of the novel are devoted to Mrs. Eliot's coming to terms with herself and her decision as to why she should go on living. Her first attempt at this involves staying in turn with three of her old friends who are themselves widows and by the side of whose own personal adjustment she finds her efforts ineffectual. In the second attempt, she moves in with her brother, who is an agnostic, self-disciplined lover of the arts who substitutes humanism for faith and casuistry for religion.

And this is where Wilson's novel falls to pieces. The Victorians had no qualms as to the purpose of living. "Theirs not to reason why, theirs but to do and die." God's purpose was not open to human interpretation; He merely used individuals as He saw fit. In any case, death was merely an interruption to life and anyone bereft of her husband would look forward to meeting him again soon when she herself died.

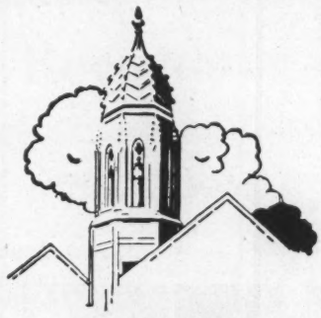
This overall purpose of God must mean, in consequence, that the social structure was solidly, morally placed. Work hard, pray hard and you would die easy. This is Dickens' view; it is even George Eliot's view. But it is not Wilson's view.

Mrs. Eliot, having had a spiritually barren life, all the while telling herself that material success and public charity were sufficient justification for her existence, turns first to a kind of spiritual lesbianism and secondly to a less spiritual but still conceptual state of incest. Her relationship with her brother can scarcely be otherwise interpreted, although she does not allow the physical side to develop. The brother himself has only come to terms with the world because of a homosexual liaison with a saintly, otherworldly, man.

Wilson thus takes us through his deeply-felt, psychological study in much the same way as a conjurer will pretend to explain his tricks to an audience. After showing carefully how the trick is done, he fools us with a trick ending to the explanation itself, leaving us more baffled than before. So Wilson, having asserted that he will try to explain why life should be lived, at the end of four hundred pages or so has only a trick answer. We feel just as baffled and cheated as we do with the conjurer.

When Wilson is being amusing without being moral, he shows great talent. When he concentrates on morality without having a valid moral system he shows a complete lack of understanding of his reader's feelings. One can only wish that his next novel will utilize his enormous talents to better use.

The Middle Age of Mrs. Eliot by Angus Wilson—*British Book Service—$4.00*



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Short Reviews

Mistress To An Age, by J. Christopher Herold—pp. 500 & illustrations—*McClelland & Stewart—$6.75.*

The life of Madame de Stael resembles a bad movie, in that she always seemed to be on hand when the interesting events of her time took place. But the resemblance goes no further, for her own preference was for the intellectual rather than the sensual life, and her attraction for men was chiefly that of the mind.

Long and detailed, this book gives a fine picture of the mingling of elegance and downright filth, brilliant intellectuality and self-seeking stupidity which made up the social climate in which this astonishing, contradictory and driving Swiss bluestocking lived her life. B.E.N.

The Crossing Of Antarctica, by Sir Vivian Fuchs and Sir Edmund Hillary—pp. 338, maps, superb photographs—*British Books —$6.50.*

Engrossing as a description of the preparation and strategy of a great feat of exploration, this book lacks any of the journalists' touches of "human interest"; the resulting austerity matches the achievement, which was to cross 2,000 miles of unexplored snow and ice. To the stay at-home, the bravery shown may be less impressive than the endurance and inventiveness needed to complete even so large and well-found an expedition. B.E.N.

The Passionate Playgoer, by George Oppenheimer—pp. 612, photographs—*Macmillan—$6.75.*

A scrapbook of criticism and reminiscence about the American theatre which is wonderfully rich and varied. It ranges from the intellectually pretentious (like Elia Kazan's notebook kept during his production of *A Streetcar Named Desire*) to such first-class stuff as Ring Lardner's *Rhythm*. The curious innocence and ignorance which New York critics bring to the classics is also well displayed. Fascinating for the theatre-lover. S.M.

Johnson And Boswell, by Hesketh Pearson—pp. 374—illustrations—*British Books —$4.50.*

It would seem impossible to write a new and good book on this theme but the Indefatigable Biographer has done it. Not Sam as seen by Jamie, or Jamie as seen by himself, but both of them as seen by everybody who recorded their impressions of this famous pair, provide Mr. Pearson's theme. He has even found a portrait of Mrs. Johnson, who is not nearly so plain as we were led to believe. Not a substitute for the *Life* and the *Journals* but a good avenue by which to approach them. S.M.

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The Lively Arts

by Mary Lowrey Ross

Screen Canonization

"THERE IS NOTHING harder to play than a perfectly good character," Sir Cedric Hardwicke once remarked, in describing his attempts to wrestle some recognizable characteristics from under the plaster cast of an idealized screen bishop.

The saintly character who gave Sir Cedric so much trouble was devised by the late Lloyd Douglas. But the central figure in *The Inn of the Sixth Happiness* is a fully documented human being, a missionary to China now living in Formosa and, by all accounts, considerably shocked by her screen-canonization in VistaVision.

However little the film version of her life may have appealed to Missionary Gladys Aylward, the story obviously offered a rare challenge to Ingrid Bergman. For if disinterested goodness can exist—in burning actuality and not just on paper—it should be possible to present it with passion and truth. Unfortunately for passion and truth, however, the odds—mass audiences plus $5,000,000 worth of production—were heavily stacked against a story of simple dedication.

Miss Bergman, to be sure, makes a brave start at her role, turning up in shapeless missionary clothes and an obliterating hat. Before long however the missionary wardrobe is discarded in favor of a becoming native outfit and she has begun to take on the unmistakeable glow and texture that distinguishes moving-picture actresses from missionaries. The transforming process goes on and by the time the star turns up in a splendid Chinese robe donated by an admiring mandarin, Missionary Aylward is inevitably absorbed by Actress Bergman. She is the radiant landlady of the Inn of the Sixth Happiness. Or she is a strikingly Scriptural figure mounted on a donkey and clasping a Chinese baby. She is also a woman rapturously in love with an ardent but respectful Eurasian colonel (Kurt Jurgens.)

Meanwhile and even more damagingly, Missionary Aylward's simple evangelism has been converted into the religious emotionalism directed at mass audiences. (This particular story-treatment leads to the film's most embarrassing sequence, with the local mandarin (Robert Donat) accepting conversion and the heroine dissolving in buckets of tears over the distinguished proselyte.)

Rather curiously, the film which is sometimes openly and often shamelessly aimed at the emotions often succeeds in being deeply and honestly moving. This I suspect is because the quality of Gladys Aylward's life was such that no screen embellishments could do anything much to it or take anything significant away. An uneducated Liverpool housemaid, rejected as "unqualified" by the Foreign Mission Board, she made her own way to China, crossing Siberia and settling down in wild mountain country for twenty years of dedication to the Chinese people.

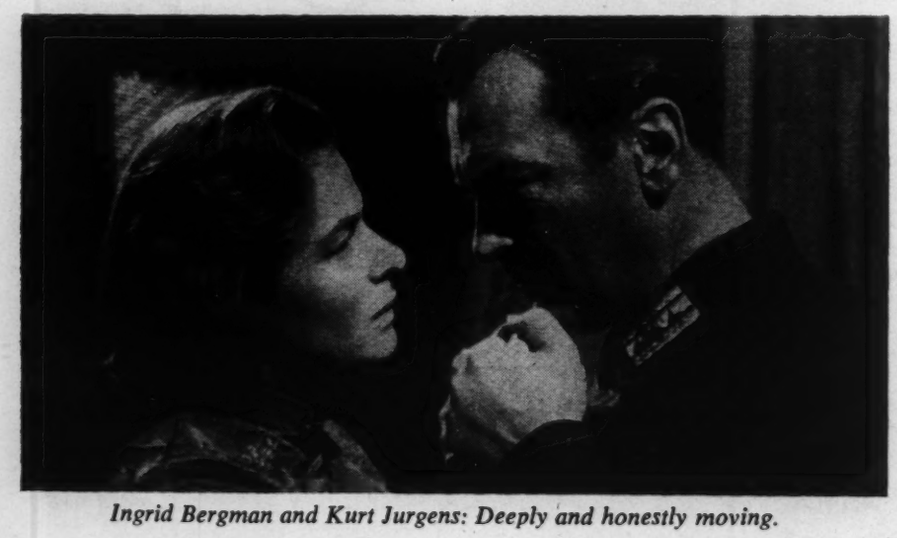
Selflessness on this scale might have been an obsession if it hadn't been balanced, in Gladys Aylward's case by a kind of luminous common-sense that endeared her to her adopted countrymen almost as much as her capacity for self-sacrifice. Eventually her exploits, in peace and war, became a legend; and Hollywood has been faithful to the legend, in Hollywood fashion. Palpitant and overextended as it is, the film version never succeeds in obscuring the living story of a great and loving human being.

Rosalind Russell and Roger Smith.

While Patrick Dennis, the author of *Auntie Mame,* may claim the heroine as a relative it is hard to believe that she ever had any real existence outside the mind of her creator. One feels that she was just thought up like the hula hoop, and like that happy inspiration has gone on revolving ever since to the immense profit of her creator.

As far as one can tell there is no reason why she shouldn't go on forever, since she is strictly a type and the basic situations in which she is involved are practically timeless. Auntie Mame, the free-thinking, free-wheeling hostess of every smart operator in town. Auntie Mame rolling, and down to her last mink coat. Auntie Mame as a ham actress wrecking the first night of a bad play, and Auntie Mame as a novice equestrienne all but wrecking herself and the horse, etc. etc. She is an endlessly convertible property and all that is necessary to keep her alive and kicking is a fresh transfusion of gags every season.

The screen version has its tedious moments—e.g. the sequences dealing with the humors of pregnancy and the plight of the unmarried mother—but the dull intervals occur only when Rosalind Russell is temporarily off stage catching her breath. As long as Comedian Russell is on hand everything goes like a house afire with Auntie Mame handling the wind section. There is a large cast of a competent but expendable type, and the production is on the prodigious scale that Auntie Mame's temperament demands—she changes her home interiors almost as rapidly as she does her clothes and the results are invariably staggering. I guess no one needs to be urged not to miss it.



Ingrid Bergman and Kurt Jurgens: Deeply and honestly moving.

Your Taxes

by Garfield P. Smith, CA

Estate Tax Act *(Continued)*

Division D—Computation of Tax

The aggregate taxable value of the estate is subject to a graduated rate of tax commencing with 10% of the amount taxable on the first $5,000.00. The rate increases by two percentage points on each additional amount up to a maximum of 54%.

Tax relief is provided for Provincial taxes as mentioned earlier, and a deduction from tax is permitted on gift tax paid on any assets included in the value of the estate. A formula is provided for a deduction in respect of assets located outside of Canada. The deduction is equal to the lesser of the taxes paid to the other country, or a portion of the tax otherwise payable that is applicable to the property in the foreign country. Formerly, tax relief was only granted in respect of assets situated in a country with which Canada had a reciprocal agreement. Relief is now granted even if no such agreement exists.

A formula is provided in the Act to eliminate the tax where the aggregate net value of the estate does not exceed $50,000.00, and to provide a reduced rate of tax where the aggregate net value of the estate does not exceed $53,056.00.

Where a person has made a disposition by way of gift within three years of his death, the value of the gift is included in the estate for tax purposes. The total tax is then computed, and a deduction from the tax is allowed for the portion of the tax applicable to the gift. Where gift tax was payable on the gift, the estate tax credit may not exceed the amount of gift tax, and if no gift tax was payable there is no estate tax credit.

Where gift tax has been paid, and the amount of the gift tax is greater than the estate tax credit, a refund of the excess gift tax may be claimed under the Income Tax Act. The result of these provisions is that where gift tax has been paid on gifts made within three years of death, there is a full remission of the tax, either by way of refund, a reduction in estate tax, or both.

Division E—Returns, Assessments, Payment and Appeals

The Act sets forth the requirements for filing returns, and the authority for the Minister to issue assessments. The new provisions authorize the Minister to reassess at any time without limitation where the person filing a return has made any misrepresentation, committed any fraud or knowingly or otherwise failed to disclose any material fact in filing any return or supplying information under this Act. This differs considerably from the corresponding provision in the Income Tax Act under which there must have been an intention to deceive on the part of the person filing the return in order that an assessment issued after the time limit be valid. The Estate Tax Act authorises a re-assessment where the person filing the return has inadvertently or unknowingly omitted material information.

Where there has been no omission, fraud or mis-representation, the re-assessment must be issued within four years from the date of the original assessment, or from the date of the notification that no amount is payable as tax. This differs from the Income Tax Act in that the four year limitation does not apply where no amount of tax has been assessed.

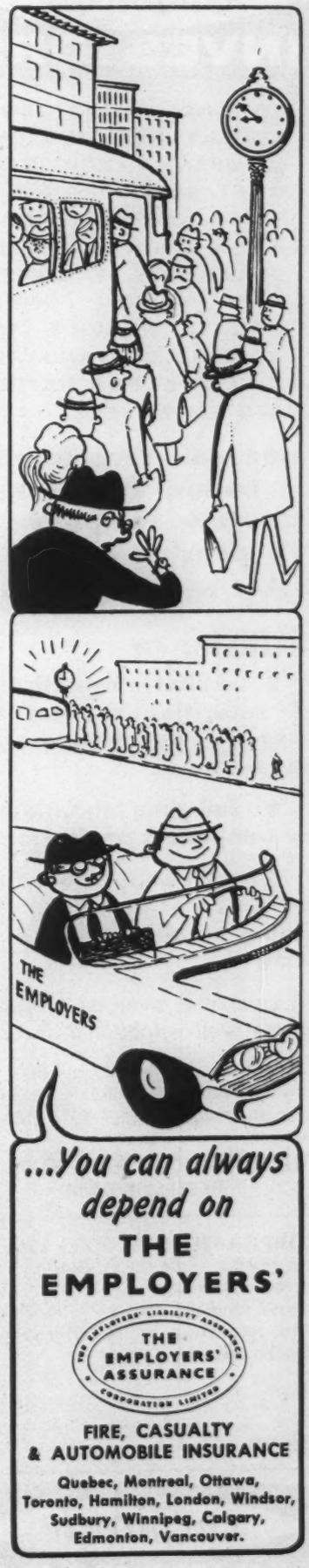
The act provides for interest at the rate of 5% per annum on arrears of tax, and authorizes the payment of interest at the rate of 3% per annum on over-payments of tax.

The procedure for filing Notices of Objection, appeals to the Tax Appeal Board, and to the Exchequer Court, are similar to the provisions of the Income Tax Act, with the exception that the time limit for filing a Notice of Objection is 90 days rather than 60 days as in the Income Tax Act.

Division F—Special Rules Applicable in Determining Value

The Act provides the basis of valuing listed securities and of valuing shares in closely held family corporations. It also provides that no allowance or deductions shall be made for income tax. Thus a corporation that was owned by the deceased may have a large surplus. In valuing the surplus, no consideration is given to the fact that income tax will be required to be paid on the distribution of each surplus.

The Act also provides that where there was a debt owing to the deceased by a person with whom he was not dealing at arm's length, the value of the debt may not be reduced by reason of the due date having been set in the future. The new Act contains relief where there has been quick succession to any property. Thus, where a beneficiary of an estate dies within one year after the first death, the value of the inherited property included in his estate will be 50% of the fair value. If the beneficiary dies after the first year, the value is increased to 60% in the second year, 70% in the third year, 80% in the fourth year, 90% in the fifth year and 100% thereafter.



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Moore Corp

Moore Corp. yields about as little as any of a list of 50 Canadian stocks, returning only slightly better than 2%. Is there any good reason for a stock returning only about bank interest?—S.N., Hamilton.

The old saying that history repeats itself may be true of corporate as well as other affairs. In the case of Moore Corp. the indication is for some repetition of the growth pattern of the last 10 or 20 years. The shareholder who bought into the company 10 years ago has enjoyed a three-fold increase in capital value plus dividends equal to more than half his initial outlay. If he bought in 20 years ago, he has had a 900% capital increase plus dividends of more than 2½ times his original investment. The stock is a logical one in which to expect a split, which sometimes follows growth and carries with it implications of further growth.

Moore is holding a firmly-entrenched position in an area in which it has been a trail blazer. More than 90% of the company's revenues are derived from the manufacture of business forms and 86% of the business is in the U.S. Sales volume has more than doubled in 10 years and profits have increased at an even more rapid rate.

The term "business forms" probably conjures up visions of a dull and stodgy business to most people. Actually, Moore is a dynamic company. It has devised ways of streamlining paper work for industry, which has a particularly acute problem in these days of mounting costs and frequently lower efficiency on the part of personnel.

The solutions the company prescribed for its clients mean repeating orders for it. Its alertness to its sales opportunities reflects a management approach which emphasizes research and aggressiveness.

While the company ranks as one of the most successful specialty sales organizations in America, it has not neglected a drive for economic costs in its own operations. Typifying its mastery of production problems is its ownership of a subsidiary which designs and manufactures the equipment with which Moore produces business forms.

From the foregoing it is apparent that Moore's low yield, a characteristic of the most desirable growth situations, reflects a variety of tangible and intangible factors, which the investor could do worse than study.

Outlook for Steel

What do you feel about the outlook for steel stocks in view of the number of big steel-using projects which are now nearing completion and will be out of the market? —P.B., Quebec City.

The outlook for the steel industry in this country is such as to make it difficult for the commentator not to be enthusiastic.

New construction jobs can be expected to replace those which have loomed large in sustaining the steel market and which will be completed soon, such as the Trans-Canada Pipeline and the St. Lawrence Seaway. Investors might well steep themselves in the optimism which is the keynote of a report on Canada's steel industry, prepared for the U.S. Bureau of Foreign Commerce by the American Consulate General at Toronto.

This report points out that large projects, including new pipelines, power projects, destroyers for the Navy, as well as sizeable programs of industrial, commercial and home construction, are expected to maintain a strong market for primary steel in Canada. It also notes that this country's four major steel producers have large expansion and improvements programs under way. They have doubled their capacity in the post-war period and the forecast is for another doubling in the next 20 years.

Indications are that support for optimism about the steel industry will continue to be furnished by the weekly production figures, the issue of which the Dominion Bureau of Statistics inaugurated last April. So that readers may follow this weekly summary with more intelligence, they might note that annual capacity for steel ingot production at the first of 1958 stood at 6.3 million tons.

The primary steel plants are situated to benefit by this country's growth since they have the capacity to supply the bulk of domestic needs from a quantitative standpoint. Certain items must, however,

be expected to be supplied from foreign sources for several years since demand for them is not large enough to enable their economic production here.

A feature which brightens the longer-term outlook for basic steel is the possibility of the industry using more iron ore mined in Canada. A substantial share of the iron-ore requirements still come in from the U.S. notwithstanding the measures of the iron resources developed in this country.

Hollinger

Can Hollinger be recommended as a gold-mining investment?—T.J., Saskatoon.

Hollinger Consolidated still has a highly important position in gold mining but has in recent years become increasingly dominated by its iron holdings—Labrador Mining & Exploration, Hollinger North Shore and Iron Ore Co. of Canada. Hollinger has been paying dividends continuously since 1912 and the Porcupine gold mine which enabled this record is still producing at a normal rate.

Last year was expected to show the recovery of gold operations to the level of years previous to 1957, which was a period of adversity. This reflected in a decline in production, as a result of a lack of adequate labor, and resulted in the company's first net loss in its history notwithstanding benefits received under the Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act.

The labor situation improved in 1958 and production was kept up at a rate of 1,000,000 tons a year, or about normal. Grade fluctuations were kept within narrow limits and average return per ton milled improved as a result of the decline in the discount on U.S. funds, in terms of which the gold producers sell their bullion.

The year 1958 was expected to see a fair amount of ore developed. This usually runs 500,000 to 1,000,000 tons a year. Reserves at the end of 1957 totalled 2,332,000 tons grading 0.318 ounces gold per ton.

This is an interesting gold situation and along with iron holdings, lends interest to a business man's, or calculated risk, speculation.

Page-Hersey

Will Page-Hersey Tubes Ltd., shares of which have had a sizeable advance, continue to flourish in the face of reduced activity in the market for oil and gas tubing?—M.M., Halifax.

Although the short-term situation regarding pipe-line construction in Canada has become somewhat fuzzy, the oil and gas resources of this country are such as

The Bank of Nova Scotia

The Bank of Nova Scotia has offered to its shareholders rights to subscribe for 1 additional share for each 5 shares held on December 12, 1958. We believe that shareholders should take advantage of this opportunity by subscribing for the additional shares to which they are entitled.

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Dividend Notice

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of fifteen cents (15c) per share on the outstanding Common Shares of Simpsons, Limited has been declared payable March 16, 1959 to shareholders of record at the close of business on February 16, 1959.

By order of the Board.

K. W. Kernaghan,
Secretary

Toronto, January 23, 1959

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to warrant the hope for their continued development and marketing. This would result in the consumption of substantial quantities of pipe.

Page-Hersey is the most important factor in the tube business in Canada and the outlook for its original operation, in the smaller diameter tubes, has brightened latterly with October bookings well above the same month of 1957. Indications are that the company will for 1958 show net income on a par with the $5.5 millions reported for 1957. Officials think shareholders will be well satisfied with the annual report for 1958, having regard to business conditions of the period.

Net income for the first 11 months of 1958 dipped slightly below the like period of 1957 as a result of a small reduction in volume but this was being offset by dividends inaugurated by Welland Tubes Ltd., jointly owned by Page-Hersey and The Steel Company of Canada. Welland, which has a capacity of 20 inches to 36-inches-diameter tubing, commenced operations in March 1957 but has been closed since September 1958, following completion of its contracts. Gaps between its contracts are to be considered as normal in an operation of this type.

Page-Hersey has not up until the time of writing made any price adjustments notwithstanding the upward trend of costs. An hourly wage increase of seven cents became effective November 1 under the company's three-year contract, now in its final 18 months.

The company has no major capital expenditure in mind at this time but expansion over the longer period is a logical expectancy of this industry, operating in a growth sector of the economy.

Smelters

Although Gold and Dross has in the past made several glowing comments on Cons. Mining & Smelting, the stock hasn't gone up to any extent. On the other hand, it hasn't gone down. A review of the situation might be timely in view of the situation on lead and zinc exports. Could you oblige?—N.W., Regina.

While the U.S. has adopted quotas against both metals and concentrates of lead and zinc, only zinc appears to present a serious problem and that is with regard to concentrates. The sole Canadian producers of refined zinc are Cons. M & S. (or Smelters) and Hudson Bay Mining & Refining; they should have no trouble in sharing the available U.S. export market. Zinc concentrates are, however, a horse of a different color, being shipped by different producers, and this makes export allocation a problem.

Smelters is the only Canadian producer of refined lead and has the problem of competing with shippers of scrap metal which, along with primary metal, is ac-

cepted by the U.S. There is only an insignificant number of shippers of lead concentrates.

The reason for the enthusiasm of these columns for Smelters as a speculative investment is partly its position on future supplies of ore. Not only has it the British Columbia operation, which has sustained it for many years and which appears to have many years left in it, but it also has at Pine Point in the Northwest Territories what is reportedly the world's largest known deposit of lead and zinc. This lacks only rail transportation to make it economic and this should ultimately be provided by the government.

Regardless of temporary measures adopted by the U.S. as a favor to its mineral producing states, stores of lead and zinc located within economic distance of the industrial centers can look forward to increasing value as the U.S. exhausts its resources. The judgment of the market is that last year's operating results at Smelters, which probably resulted in a decline from the $1.14 a share net of 1957, aren't too important. The company finished 1958 without large stocks on hand and its operations should speedily respond to any improvement in metal markets.

In Brief

Is Spooner Mines & Oils operating?—L.S., London.

Retains petroleum interests; has curtailed mining activities.

Do you like Aunor Gold Mines?—B.F., Kingston.

An interesting speculation among the golds.

Any chance of Opemiska recovering to its 1957 high?—R.G., Calgary.

Depends on what the drills reveal as well as on the future course of the copper market.

How long will it take International Nickel operations to get back to normal, following the strike settlement?—M.A., Oshawa.

Several weeks.

What's the score with Cowichan Copper?—K.T., Windsor, Ont.

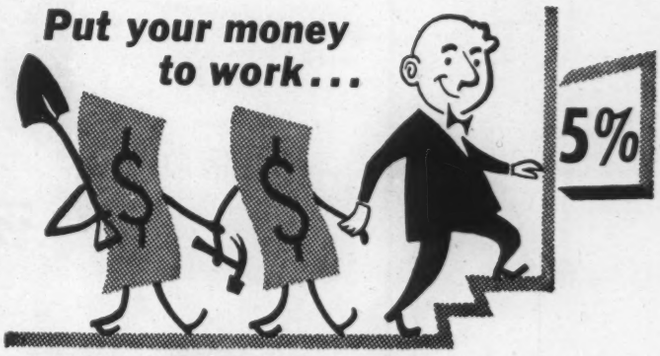
Aiming to catch up on development work, which was neglected in the rush to obtain production.

How's Pacific Nickel looking?—H.H., Peterborough.

Better since the subsidiary, Western Nickel, has won a contract for nickel from European purchasers.

Does Conwest keep looking for prospects?—E.B., Buffalo.

Has entered the Mattagami area of Quebec.



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The 72nd Annual Report also shows that more than 42,000 people purchased $430,287,103 of new insurance from MANUFACTURERS LIFE. The Company now provides a total of $2,882,174,877 in insurance protection for more than half a million policyholders. During 1958 a plan for mutualization was approved which, when complete, will place ownership of the MANUFACTURERS LIFE in the hands of policyholders.

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2-59

Insurance

by William Sclater

Fire Rates Rise

Would you please explain the meaning of the changes and exclusions in the new fire and extended coverages endorsement policy? Are the rates up or down on this? —A.K., Toronto.

Fire rates are up. On a brick dwelling in Toronto the new rate is 28c per $100 of coverage, an increase of 3c from the former 25c rate. That figures out to about $1 per annum on a $10,000 policy. The increase varies across the country depending upon location and fire services.

Extent of coverage is reduced and there is also a new deductible clause of $50 applicable separately to each item and to all perils insured against except explosion, lightning and smoke. But the big change is in the policing of the broadening, inclusive coverages characteristic of the past few years which have raised losses so substantially. The next windstorm that sends television aerials and radio antenna toppling won't see owners turning to their insurance companies with claims under their fire and extended coverages endorsement. The fire policy doesn't cover these any more.

And if you have a house in a low-lying area susceptible to sewers backing up and flood in your basement you won't be putting in a claim next time that happens either. Insurance underwriters look on these as maintenance problems and have deleted them from the policy to keep fire coverage more in line with its basic purpose. They figure that assessing all of us for the maintenance problems of a few of us just isn't feasible any more or advisable. If your house collapses or goes down with a landslide you won't be covered either. The underwriters figure that collapse would be due to inherent defect, which they are not covering with a fire policy. Landslide would only affect a small number of vulnerable risks and there is an insufficient number of these to give the required spread and average for insurance.

Glass breakage is deleted. You will need a residence glass policy to protect your windows now. There are new exclusions due to rupture or freezing of heating and plumbing systems. These include equipment not in a heated building; sewers or drains below lowest floor sumps, septic tanks, eavestroughs or downspouts; absolute exclusion while vacant; absolute exclusion while in course of construction.

And that brings us to a most important point for homeowners to take careful note. Under the old extended coverages endorsement on your fire policy all that was required of you was the exercise of due diligence, like turning the thermostat down but keeping the heat maintained when you went off to Florida for a winter holiday or even to visit your grandmother in Ottawa. Now the requirement calls for "definite" diligence. If your home is to be unoccupied more than four days you must arrange for a competent person to look in every day and make sure that sufficient heating is being maintained. If you don't and anything happens it'll be your responsibility.

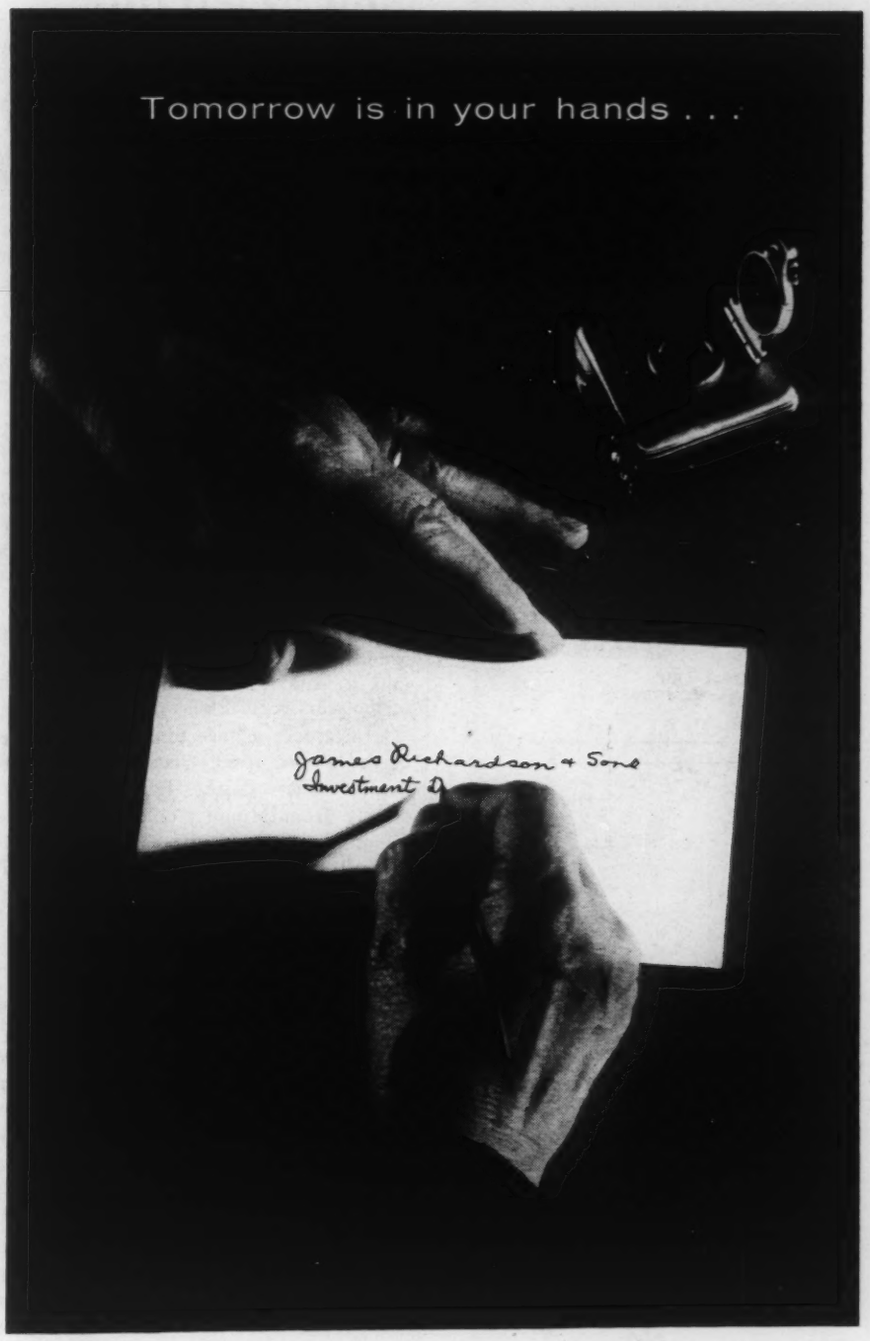
Another hazard to keep an eye on is your roof and your eavestrough. The responsibility of keeping your shingles in good repair and your roof drainage functioning is all yours now too, with no redress from the insurance company. You can buy floaters to cover things like television aerials if you wish but the only other alternative is to be more self-reliant where your property is concerned. It is hoped by the underwriters that these changes will lead to a more realistic appraisal of the proper purpose of insurance and a healthier trend.

Mutualization

Will this mutualization of a life insurance company be of benefit to the policyholders or will they suffer through poorer benefits and returns? Who is mutualized and who isn't now among the better-known companies?—R.D., Winnipeg.

Time will tell but there hasn't been enough time yet for experience. The national amendment in 1957 which opened the door had much to recommend it and it is still attracting customers, *vide* Canada Life. There are now five leading companies going through the mutualization process. These are Sun Life; Manufacturers Life; Confederation Life; Equitable Life; and now Canada Life. Since the Mutual Life is the original large mutual it means that with these others joining the mutual parade the biggest volume of life insurance business in force will now be in the hands of policyholder mutuals.

Still outside the Mutual fold and with no apparent intention of joining it is one of the big six, the London Life, a stock company shareholder-owned. Another is the Great West Life, also in the first six. Other well-known companies which have not mutualized are the Crown Life and the Imperial Life. While there is argument and expression of divergent views one way or the other there is sound and healthy competition in the field which must inevitably be of benefit to the policyholders on both sides, as well as to the companies.



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THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Dividend No. 286

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of **fifty cents** per share upon the outstanding capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Monday, the 2nd day of March, 1959, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of January, 1959; shares not fully paid for by the 31st day of January, 1959 to rank for the purpose of the said dividend to the extent of the payments made on or before that date on the said shares respectively.

By order of the Board.

K. M. SEDGEWICK,
General Manager.

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New Zealand

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 18

En route to central Wellington, it pays to call in at Tongariro National Park. Not quite as rugged as Canada's Rockies, it is the more accommodating because of that. The mildly active volcanoes Ruapehu, Tongariro, and Ngauruhoe, closely grouped, form a breath-taking backdrop to the rest of the park. Nestled on the slopes of massive Ruapehu (9,175 feet) is the Chateau Tongariro. Ruapehu, perpetually snow-capped, gives fine skiing, has ski-tows and chair lifts to facilitate the sport.

The South Island is split from north to south by a towering, rugged mountain range. The strip on the west side, known generally as the West Coast, has along its entire length grand mountain scenery on one side, and the rolling Tasman Sea on the other.

Halfway down the West Coast there suddenly shifts into view a sight that never fails to stop a visitor in his tracks. Out of the semi-tropical bush on the mountainside protrudes a huge tongue of ice. This is the Franz Josef Glacier. It, and its nearby sister glacier Fox, descend so steeply from Mount Cook several miles inland, that the ice hasn't time to melt until it is within 700 feet of sea level. Mount Cook, a 13,000-foot pinnacle, and thereabouts was Sir Edmund Hillary's training ground before he tackled Everest.

Fiordland lies towards the southwest tip of the South Island. Called "sounds" in New Zealand, these inlets consist of cliffs and valley walls which often drop sheer into the sea. At Milford Sound the government has built a luxury hotel. Guests there rarely fail to stroll along Milford Track, which has earned the name, "the loveliest walk in the world".

Crossing tracks, the next loop in this around-New Zealand trip takes you to Taranaki, the richest rural centre in the Dominion. Every name here somehow seems to include the word "Egmont". This almost conically-perfect mountain dominates the countryside. It is the Fujiyama of New Zealand, although local folk refer to Fujiyama as the Egmont of Japan.

About 200 miles north of Taranaki is one of the wonders of the world. Asked to name their most memorable experience in New Zealand, many visitors answer without hesitation: "The trip through Waitomo Caves."

Limestone caverns like Waitomo's are not unsual. Similar ones are found in most countries. The difference with Waitomo, moreover, can be found in only one cavern — the Glow-worm Grotto. No sunlight penetrates this cave's interior, and no artificial light illuminates it. But the whole lofty roof is a canopy of tiny blue stars, which shine eternally down to the black water below. Boats, guided by wire ropes that run the length of the cave, carry visitors over the still, invisible waters.

The lights are created by the larvae of a tiny insect, *arachnocampa luminosa*, a slimy, fragile creature that lives out its life cycle underground. The larvae, which is only about an inch long, carries in its rear segment a bright "tail-light". Midges, hatched in the mud on the cave floor, are attracted by the bright light. Flying towards it they are caught in the sticky mucus of the larvae's web.

The Glow-worm Grotto induces the feeling of being in another world. Before the boat is moved the guides asks for silence. The complete absence of sound and the darkness below give the feeling of drifting in space. As you are completely without bearings, it is impossible to judge how far above your head the lights are.

Tourist authorities rate outdoor sports as New Zealand's biggest attraction, particularly for North Americans. Sportsmen from many parts of the world return again and again after sampling what the outdoors down there have to offer.

Zane Grey was almost an annual visitor and claimed the deep sea fishing off the North Island the best he knew. Trout in Lake Taupo, the North Island's top angling resort, were so thick four years ago that the Department of Internal Affairs declared two winter seasons, providing anglers with two-and-a-half years continuous fishing. And few who know hunting would contadict the claim that New Zealand's deer stalking is the best in the world.

Big game fishing begins along the northern shores in December, which is midsummer down under, and lasts until May. World record catches have been landed in New Zealand waters. These include black marlin 922 pounds (since broken elsewhere); black marlin caught by a woman 846 pounds; and mako shark 1,000 pounds. Most fishers try for marlin, kingfish and broadbill.

Limit bag for one day is four fish. There are no licence fees and no closed waters: you fish where you like — in sheltered bays, or on the wide ocean. Modern launches can be hired at an all-in cost of about $35 a day. This includes the services of the launch-master and at least one complete set of tackle and harness.

Deer and moose were also imported. Introduced nearly a century ago, they multiplied so much that they now threaten forest lands and have been classed as pests. Because of this, the more deer you shoot the better New Zealanders like it. There is an open season year-round.

The manner in which deer have flourished is amazing. They grow bigger, and

In 1958, Canadians Bought

$629 MILLION

of Life Insurance from the London Life

...Over $50 million more than ever before

...Policy dividends increased for 1959

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE 1958 REPORT

Life Insurance Issued Sets New Company Record

The life insurance issued by the London Life reached a new high mark of $629 million.* Of this total, nearly $500 million was on Ordinary plans. The London Life's sales activities are entirely in Canada.

Substantial Gain in Life Insurance in Force

The total life insurance on the lives of London Life policyholders increased by $418 million, and now exceeds $4.6 billion.* This amount has practically tripled in the last ten years. Well over a million and a quarter Canadians are now insured with this Company.

Policy Payments Increase

Payments to policyholders, beneficiaries, and annuitants, together with amounts set aside to provide for future policy payments, increased to $89 million for the year.

*These amounts do not include annuities, or business reinsured with other companies.

New Investments Chiefly in Mortgages

During 1958, nearly $50 million was placed in first mortgages. The Company now has mortgage loans on over 50,000 properties, representing over 63 per cent of the total invested assets of $657 million.

Sickness and Accident Insurance Shows Further Growth

The Sickness and Accident Branch experienced further growth. Benefits paid, over $11 million, were the highest in the Company's history. Over 230,000 separate payments were made to Sickness and Accident policyholders during the year.

Policy Dividends Higher in 1959

London Life participating policyholders, who over the years have benefited from this Company's excellent dividends, will receive further increases in 1959. The new scale will result in an extra distribution of more than $800,000, and will bring total payments of dividends in the year to nearly $16 million.

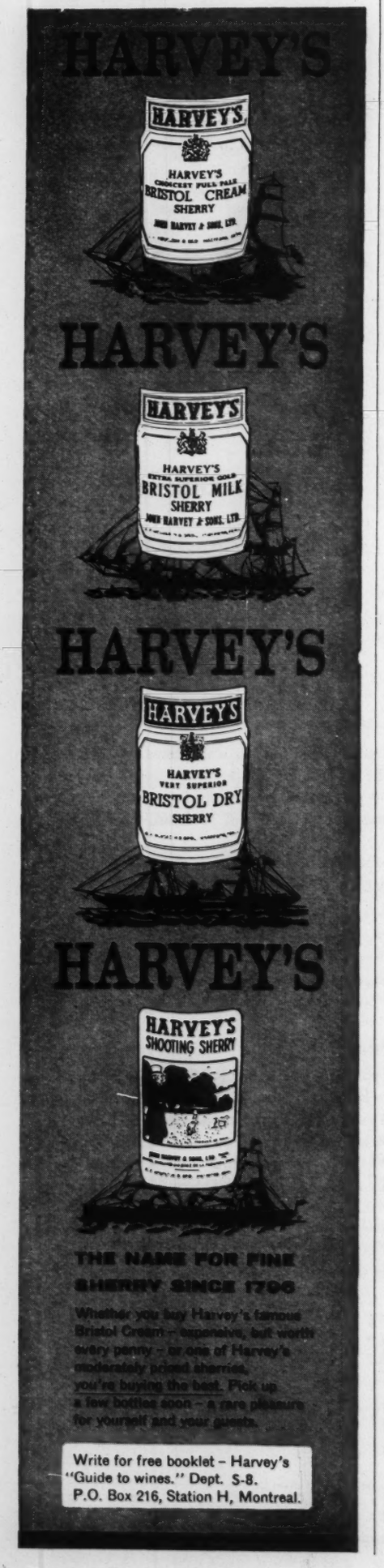
The London Life enters its 85th year well prepared to carry on its service to present and new clients, through its 1,600 field men and its 87 agency offices across Canada

London Life

INSURANCE COMPANY

Head Office London, Canada

For a more detailed account of the Company's business in 1958, write to the London Life Head Office, or call one of our Branch Offices for a copy of the Annual Report



the stags provide better trophies. With no natural enemies, their number has increased at an astonishing rate. Government-sponsored marksmen have been working to keep the herds down. In some recent years over 100,000 deer hides have been exported, but splendid heads are still being taken in many districts. New Zealand records are impressive. For red deer, that for head length is 49¼ inches; for weight 29 pounds; for spread 50¾ inches.

The better deer country, that which visiting sportsmen seek most, requires long trips into the hinterland. These expeditions usually entail pack and saddle horses and often a guide is needed. Guides are not licensed in New Zealand and may be recommended by the local deer stalkers association.

Alcan

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 15

on at least one occasion, bought Russian aluminum in Rotterdam—after it had been paid for to Russia in a hard European currency.

In summary, then, Alcan needed the order and there was evidence the inquiry was in good faith. What did Alcan do? It asked the U.S. Treasury Department if the sale would contravene U.S. regulations. Under these particular regulations, U.S. citizens controlling or owning shares in foreign subsidiaries can be prosecuted if those subsidiaries trade with China.

It may be that preposterous regulations produce preposterous results. The concept that shareholders who do not hold control could be punished for the action of those who do is probably no more fatuous than Alcan's action in running to the Treasury Department for an opinion.

As it turned out, the U.S. said it probably would issue a permit for Alcan to export aluminum if one were needed.

Certainly Alcan was wrong to run to the U.S. Treasury. If an approach were necessary it should have been made through the Canadian embassy. In the absence of judicial rulings, a department can give no ruling on regulations that has any validity. Alcan's own lawyers could have given as good advice as could have been obtained from the Treasury.

(An intriguing sidelight on Alcan's action in consulting the U.S. Treasury is speculation that effective control of Aluminium Ltd. may rest with a major shareholder in the U.S. The U.S. company, in this speculation, is thought to be Reynolds Metal Co., a major aluminum producer.)

But assuming the company is Canadian controlled — as it stoutly maintains — its action points out clearly what is needed: creation of a real conflict of law between the U.S. and Canada.

Events have shown Prime Minister Diefenbaker was mistaken in accepting President Eisenhower's recent assurances about protecting Canadian interests as meekly as he did. Canada should have stated the U.S. reply to protests was no real answer. It obviously was a mistake to pretend that the matter had been settled.

The U.S. has a clear policy in regard to China trade. It is evident this policy will be imposed in every practicable manner upon Canada. Canada, in turn, should bring in legislation requiring Canadian companies to operate more closely, and even perhaps more apparently, in the national interests of Canada.

Our Trade

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

you can write the commodity officer in Ottawa. In either event you should take care to provide full details about your product, also export quotations, availability, and samples.

If you write the Trade Commissioner he will be able to confirm whether there is a market, and if so, will give you other relevant information that you will need: data about competition, import legislation and such matters. Finally, he will suggest one or two possible agents who might handle your line.

If the inquiry goes to the commodity officer, he may, if the product has sufficient export potential over and above sales to Turkey, send out a comprehensive description to all officers abroad. The Trade Commissioners then, individually, report back to the commodity officer, and the commodity officer relays the information to the manufacturer.

But suppose you want to know what the market possibilities are in Latin America as a whole. You could write to the Director, Trade Commissioner Service, Ottawa, and he would pass along the inquiry to the "area desk" officer concerned.

If you learn there is a good market, say in Brazil, perhaps you are still in the dark as to tariffs, quotas, or currency restrictions. In that case, your further inquiry will elicit the answer from the International Trade Relations Branch.

Answers to questions or problems of shipping services, freight rates or related matters may be sought from the Transportation and Trade Services Division.

Latest available figures show that the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service, in the year, received more than 6,300 inquiries from Canadian business firms about markets abroad. It also received 8,300 inquiries from foreign firms wanting to purchase Canadian goods. Offices received more than 175,000 letters and cables; sent out more than 225,000.

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A total of 485 reports were prepared for *Foreign Trade*, and 664 items were contributed to the department and other departments for publication elsewhere. Several thousand reports went to Canadian firms direct, and a total of 64,492 personal interviews were conducted with businessmen abroad.

Most significant — more than 800 new buying agency connections were established in foreign countries. The value of such work in the promotion of Canada's foreign trade is fully recognized by such bodies as the Canadian Exporters Association.

Byzantine

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 13

Several of her ikons formerly belonged to the Imperial household.

Tihon Koulikovsky, son of the Grand Duchess, lent two wood-carved Byzantine crosses.

George L. Magann, onetime Canadian ambassador to Greece, kindly offered his rare Greek ikons to the exhibition. Of particular beauty and value in Mr. Magann's collection are two 16th and 17th century examples presented to him by the diplomatic corps in Athens and by the city of Yannina in northern Greece for his many services to the country.

Countess Nicholas Ignatieff, who belongs to one of the most prominent families of imperial Russia, gave the exhibition three miniature ikons of great decorative charm.

Many of the ikons in the Toronto exhibition have their own individual histories, some as turbulent and tragic as the Byzantine age itself.

A Russian ikon of Madonna and Child, now in the possession of a Hamilton lady, reputedly hung in the Winter Palace in Petrograd and was damaged during the looting at the height of the October revolution.

A real surprise was the number of good ikons found in the Orthodox churches in Toronto. Three old, silver-covered ikons from the Russian Greek-Orthodox Cathedral in Toronto are among those exhibited.

A rare 17th century Greek ikon was discovered half buried under a haystack in a ruined church used by an unsuspecting Balkan farmer as a stable. The man readily exchanged the blackened, mud-covered piece of wood for a package of American cigarettes. The ikon was subsequently cleaned by experts, gradually revealing a beautiful gold background and the mellow colors of two heavily robed Christian saints.

The fate perhaps of this ikon represents the fate of all Byzantine art: After centuries of neglect and oblivion humanity has finally come to recognize the beauty and value of one of its most lasting achievements.

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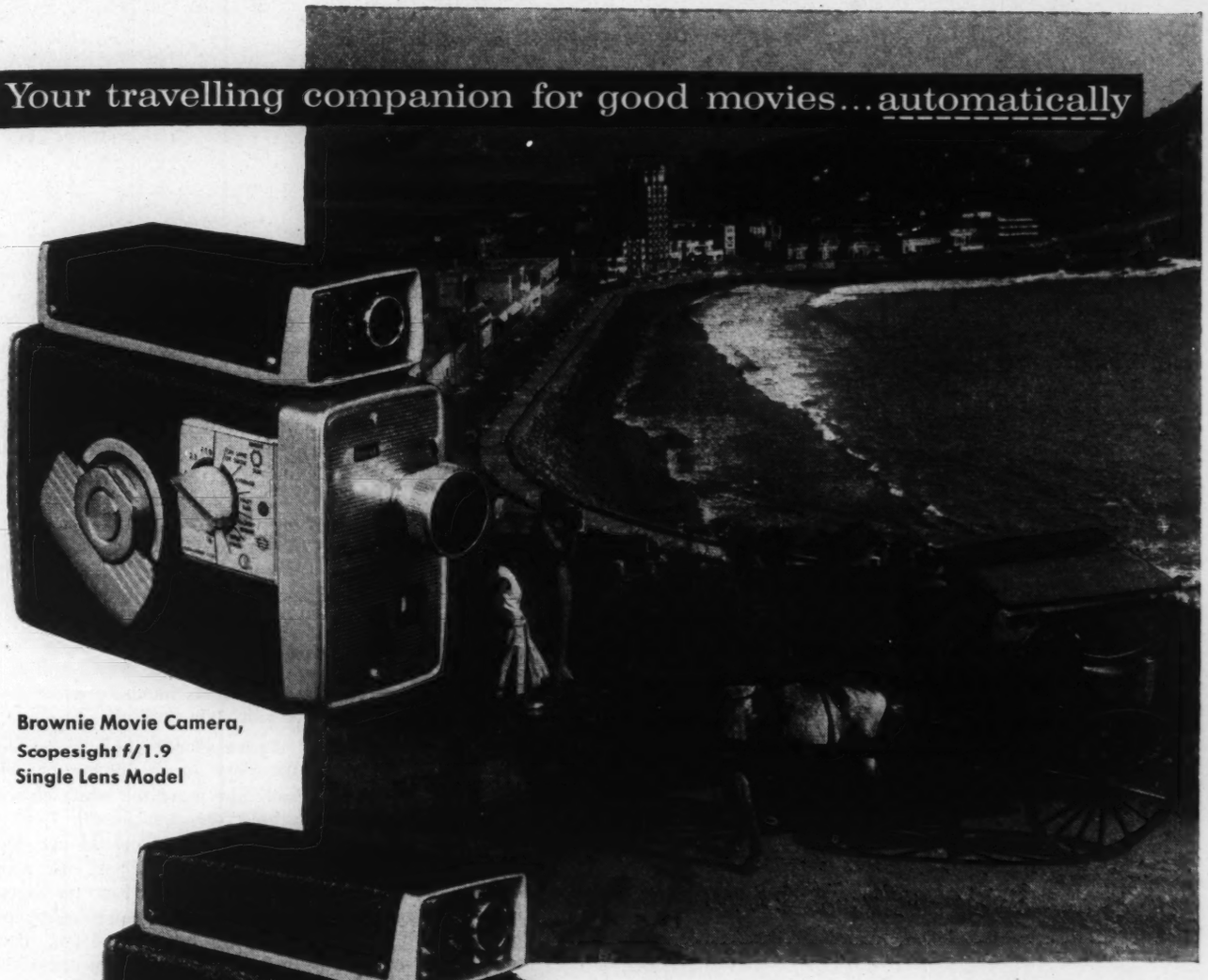

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Point of View

From 3333 to 4444

THE SERIAL NUMBER on the masthead of this issue of SATURDAY NIGHT is unusual —3333. It has taken nearly seventy-two years to arrive at that combination and it will take us another forty years to arrive at 4444.

When Edmund Sheppard started SATURDAY NIGHT on December 3, 1887, he said that it would be "a paper of today, dealing with current topics". In the seventy-two years which have led to number 3333, those current topics have changed a great deal: but the underlying principles of Canadianism have not.

In 1887, the nation was young and there were vast empty spaces waiting to be filled. It had self-government but not autonomy — a situation which called for finesse on the part of politicians and statesmen in order to see clearly where Canada's role in the world lay.

Obviously the future was exciting, but money and men had to be brought in to bring that future about. There was the danger always of economic domination by the United States to the south and of unwarranted political interference from Great Britain overseas.

In 1959, we still need men in numbers which we cannot hope to produce by natural population growth and money in amounts which stagger the most influential Canadian financiers. We are still between the old colonial devil in Westminster and the deep blue economic sea of New York.

We are still, in a word, Canadians, trying to find exactly what role we should fulfil in the world, as well as in our own continent. Perhaps between 3333 and 4444 that role will become clearer, and we hope that those future issues of SATURDAY NIGHT will help in the clarification.

Secret Civil Defence

SINCE 1950, the Dominion Government has appropriated more than $50 million to be spent on civil defence, but rarely in that time has it offered to tell the taxpayer what, if anything, he is getting for his money. It prefers, it seems, to operate on the theory that what we don't know won't hurt us — at least, not until it's too late.

The latest example of this type of arrogant secrecy is the government's refusal to make public the findings of Lieutenant-General Howard Graham's recent cross-Canada tour designed to find out just what we have — or haven't — in the way of a national civil defence program.

By keeping General Graham's findings a secret, Health and Welfare Minister Monteith, whose department authorized Graham's cross-country junket, is in effect telling us that the civil defence program is none of our business.

We submit that it is, and important business too. If the Conservatives have forgotten how gleefully they leapt upon the back of C. D. Howe at the time of his famous utterance, "What's a million?", the electorate hasn't. At issue here is $50 million, and the voters are well within their rights in demanding to know what part of that sum has been spent, and how, and what there is to show for it.

Black Africa's Hero

EVERY RIGHTEOUS cause needs a great man to express it and great talents to develop it if its ends are to be achieved. It was the fanatic nationalism of Mahatma Gandhi and the political shrewdness of Pandit Nehru which brought independence to India in 1947. Equally it was the driving power and demagoguery of President Nasser which threw the British out of the Canal Zone and brought some sense of unity to the Arab nations of the Middle East. Now it appears to be the turn of Kwame Nkrumah to do for black Africa what Nehru and Nasser have done for India and Asia Minor.

For black Africa is in tumult. The French colonies are split amongst themselves and generally favor autonomy, which Guinea has already achieved. In the Belgian Congo, violent rioting in Leopoldville is only the surface result of deep and urgent currents. Even in the Cameroons and other apparently less politically conscious areas, there is a massive stirring.

This stirring of their politically more mature northern brethren will give added impetus to the desperate struggle of the colored population in South Africa. There Premier Hendrik Verwoerd is in the process of pushing segregation to its absolute maximum. For years there has been segregation on buses, in hotels and in public places — everywhere, in fact, except in stores. But now whole blocks of the colored population are being moved willy-nilly to new towns as much as twenty miles away from the white cities where they have to go to work in order to live.

Dr. Nkrumah fought his own battle in Ghana ruthlessly and well. He knows about passive resistance and civil disobedience: he was himself brought from prison to become Prime Minister of the new Ghana. In his autobiography he shows his capacity for political organization and the effective manipulation of the native mind. Give his shrewdness five years and let the blind prejudice of the whites in Africa remain for the same length of time, and the world will really have trouble on its hands—trouble which it will have brought on itself.

Black Africa is not going to be dominated for very much longer by white colonialism. The more the white colonials fight to hold the line in the East and West and the more those in the South retreat into a mediaeval past, the greater will the explosion be. For the African negro is now rapidly conditioning himself to fight for those moral and natural rights which have so far been denied him. In Kwame Nkrumah he has found a man to lead him into battle.

A Report to Shame Us

THE APPOINTMENT of a National Parole Board, the building of two or three model provincial institutions in the provinces of British Columbia and Ontario, and the appointment of a consultant on penology to the Ontario Department of Reform Institutions all show that Canada is at last getting a conscience about its penal system. So it should, too. According to a recent United Nations' report using a fairly simple form of "enlightenment rating", Canada's penal system ranks fiftieth in the world, which puts us somewhere amongst the Middle East countries and the dictatorships of South America in our treatment of offenders.

Such a report may have some effect in further stimulating our legislators. Although they have not yet fully implemented the Archambault Commission report, which was published in Canada over twenty years ago, nor the Fauteux Committee report, brought in three years ago, perhaps they may be shamed into action more readily by a report from the outside when it is so damning in its conclusions.

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